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Honoiuiu, Hawaii

North Kona Flood Plain Management Study

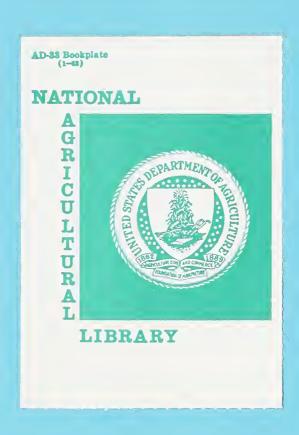
Basic Technical Data on Flood Plain Areas

in Cooperation with:

State of Hawaii Department of Land and Naturai Resources

County of Hawaii

Kona Soil and Water Conservation District



North Kona Flood Plain Management Study

Prepared by the: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

Honolulu, Hawaii

in Cooperation with the: County of Hawaii

Kona Soil & Water Conservation District

Department of Land & Natural Resources, State of Hawaii

December 1984





FOREWORD

This study provides the state and county units of government with the basic hydrologic and hydraulic data concerning the flooding problems and possible alternatives in the rapidly growing North Kona area. This data is necessary for the enactment of sound flood plain management and land use programs. Included in this study are the following:

- 1. Identification of 7 drainageways that could cause flooding.
- 2. Determination of elevation-discharge relationships for each of the drainageways for the 10-year, 50-year, 100-year and 500-year frequency storms.
- 3. Delineation of flood plain areas in each of these drainageways for the 100-year and 500-year frequency storms on flood hazard maps with an aerial photo contour base.
- 4. Determination of existing conditions in each of the drainageways and proposed maintenance measures to correct possible flooding problems.
- 5. Identification of structural and nonstructural alternatives to alleviate the flooding problems in the Keopu/Hienaloli, Waiaha and Kaumalumalu drainageways.

This study was prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Kona Soil and Water Conservation District, County of Hawaii, and the State Department of Land and Natural Resources. Special recognition goes to the Plans and Survey Division of the County of Hawaii, volunteers and directors of the Kona Soil and Water Conservation District, and private citizens for their guidance and efforts in carrying out this study.



NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Need for Study

Residents in the North Kona area are subject to increasing hazards from floodwater damages as land is put to higher utilization. Local units of governments (County of Hawaii and State of Hawaii) have an immediate need for flood plain information so that they may initiate sound flood plain management and land use programs in the study area.

Further, the need for this information was identified in the Island of Hawaii River Basin Report prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Economic Research Service, and Forest Service in cooperation with the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). The report states, "In the rapidly developing North Kona and Waiakea-Uka watersheds, channel improvements and floodwater diversions are needed to provide flood protection to adjacent lands and to provide suitable outlets for upstream areas. In addition to structural improvements, flood plain management and zoning are also needed to fully satisfy flood prevention needs and to prevent further flood damages."

Requesting and Participating Agencies

In September 1981, the County of Hawaii and the Kona Soil and Water Conservation District submitted a request to the SCS through DLNR for assistance in making a detailed flood plain management study of the North Kona area. In response to this request, a Plan of Work (POW) was prepared and completed in June 1982. The POW outlined the objectives and procedures to complete the study. Work on this study was initiated in November 1982.

Study Authorities

The SCS is authorized to provide technical assistance to state, federal and local governing bodies in carrying out flood plain management studies under Section 6 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-566, as amended). This is in accordance with Recommendation 9(c), of House Document No. 465, 89th Congress, 2nd Session; Executive order 11296, dated August 10, 1966; and USDA Secretary's Memorandums 1606 and 1607.

Chapter 179, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, designates DLNR as the state agency responsible for coordination of the flood control and related activities in the various government agencies in Hawaii. DLNR, through its Division of Water and Land Development (DOWALD), is the agency responsible for implementing the statewide flood control program and for providing technical and financial assistance to the political subdivisions of the state (counties and Soil and Water Conservation Districts).

Limitations of the Study

The entire study area is characterized by underdeveloped or poorly defined drainageways, all subject to potential flooding. Special efforts were made to locate probable problem areas by interviewing local residents and studying storm damage reports. These efforts resulted in the identification of seven drainageways most likely to carry excessive storm runoff. It must be emphasized that this does not preclude the possibility of other unidentified drainageways also carrying damaging runoff. This is caused by several unpredictable circumstances: (1) development and clearing in both agriculture and urban areas will alter existing topography, (2) accumulation of sediment and debris in any of the identified drainageways could divert flow to form new drainageways not identified, and (3) a storm may be centered over areas of undefined and unidentified drainageways.

There also exists in the area the possibility of shallow, alluvial-type flooding resulting from overbank flows that remain unconfined. Such shallow flooding with average depths less than one foot, are not usually associated with channel flooding and flood profiles. Reliable determination of depths, extent of flooding, and direction of flow by normal open-channel hydraulics is difficult if not impossible. Because of the steep slopes of the existing terrain, attempts to confine such flows would result in hazardous velocities. Any one storm may not cover the entire area with alluvial flooding, but because of the possibility of sediment and debris altering the direction of flow, all areas may experience this type of flooding.

Finally, delineation of flood plain areas above the 1,600-1,800 foot elevations for all drainageways were impossible because of the lack of accurate topographic maps. Therefore, although the flood plain areas in this study are terminated at these elevations, this does not imply that the areas above are not subjected to flooding.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area, located on the west slopes of Hualalai and Mauna Loa mountains on the island of Hawaii, encompasses approximately 81,000 acres. It extends from the North/South Kona District boundary on the south to Kaloko Ahupua'a on the north and from the Pacific Ocean on the west to Hualalai Mountain on the east.

The area consists of a series of narrow subareas with underdeveloped drainageways that flow to the ocean. Seven intermittent drainageways totaling 30 miles in length were identified during the study as having flood hazard potential. They included the Kainaliu, Kawanui/Lehuula, Kaumalumalu, Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend, Waiaha, Hienaloli and Keopu drainageways (See Table No. 1).

Rainfall distribution varies with season and elevation throughout the area. Being on the leeward side of the island, the area is protected from the prevalent moisture laden northeast tradewinds by the Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai mountains. Land-water temperature differentials along the coast are sufficiently large on warm days to foster the development of seabreeze circulation causing predominately convective type showers during the wet summer months of May through September. Occasional winter storms during November through February are caused by the passage of frontal systems referred to as "Kona storms."

The mean annual rainfall ranges from about 20 inches along the coast to 100 inches at an elevation of 3,000 feet with a gradual decrease thereafter to 20 inches at the peak of Hualalai.

Soils in the area may be classified into three major groups based on the occurrence of volcanic ash or organic matter covering the basaltic material. These groups are volcanic ash soils, organic soils, and young, unweathered lava.

The volcanic ash soils consist of the Kainaliu, Waiaha, and Honuaulu series which are found from sea level to 2,500 feet. Other volcanic ash soils occurring from 3,000 to 6,500 feet are the Hanipoe, Manahaa, Honaunau, Kealakekua and Puukala series. These soils are used for coffee, macadamia, truck crop, pasture, woodland and wildlife.

Soils having a thin deposit of organic matter over pahoehoe or aa lava are the Keei, Kiloa, Kahaluu, Kaimu, Kona, Kekake, Mawae, Puna and Punaluu series. These soils range from sea level to 7,000 feet. They are used for grazing, wildlife and woodland.

Young, unweathered lava with little or no covering of volcanic ash or organic matter is found above 7,000 feet. These lands are sparsely vegetated with scrub trees, mosses, lichens and shrub species to 8,500 feet and barren above that elevation. These lands have little or no agricultural value but contain important wildlife habitat. Barren lava flows also cross the study area with narrow fingers in the higher elevations.

NATURAL VALUES

The flood plain areas in this study are composed of urban, agricultural and forest land uses. In addition, based on a preliminary survey, there are historical, archaeological, recreational, wetland and endangered plants and animals sites scattered throughout the study area.

Urban land which occurs mostly in the lower areas of the flood plains, consist of single/multiple residential and commercial land in the Keopu, Hienaloli, Waiaha, Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend and Kaumalumalu drainageways below the Mamalahoa Highway. The urban lands in the flood plains of the Kainaliu and Lehuula/Kawanui drainageways are along the Mamalahoa Highway

Agricultural land consists mostly of pasture throughout all the drainageways with some scattered orchard crops of coffee and macadamia nuts. Although there are extensive farming operations in the study, the Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH) designation does not identify any lands in the flood plains as prime farm land. This is primarily due to the steep slopes, stoney surface layers and inadequate moisture in the area. Forest lands are found mainly in the upland portions of all the drainageways.

There are several hundred historical and archaeological sites within the Kona Field System (Site #1) that lie in this study area. These sites are listed in the Statewide Archaeological Inventory and include the Kamoa Point Complex, Kamehameha III's Birthplace, Greenwell Store, Kahaluu Historic District, Keauhou Holua Slide, Kuamoo Burials and the Honokahau Settlement. Because of the vast number of sites in the study area, the Division of State Parks recommends that in compliance with 36 CFR 800 (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Procedure for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties), archaeological mitigation will be necessary prior to any construction and/or grading activity within any flood plain area.

Most of the recreational sites in the area are located along the shoreline, in areas prone to flooding. Several sites that may be within the flood plain areas include the Hale Halawai Beach, Pahoehoe Beach, and White Sands Beach parks, Disappearing Sands Beach, the Hada's, Kahului shorebreak, Banyan's and Magic Sands surf sites according to the State Parks Division of DLNR.

Since all the drainageways are ephemeral, there are no wetlands of significance in the flood plain areas. However, wetlands do exist outside these areas.

There are several threatened or endangered animals that inhabit or have been seen in the study area. They include the Hawaiian Hoary Bat, Hawai'i Akepa, Hawai'i Creeper, Hawaiian Coot, Hawaiian Crow, Hawaiian Goose, Hawaiian Stilt, Hawaiian Hawk and the Green Sea Turtle. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends a detailed study be conducted prior to any proposed project action in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

FLOOD HISTORY

Flood problems in the area are due to the steep topography and the youthful geology. As most reaches in the individual drainageways are underdeveloped and shallow, they cannot carry floodwaters within bank during intense rainstorms. Overbank flow occurs and carries with it rocks, debris and sediment downslope which cause damages to agricultural lands, residential and commercial properties and public roads. Since all the drainageways are intermittent, accumulated debris and rocks can clog them to easily alter the streamflow and define a new flood prone area.

A 100-year storm within the study area will inundate about 545 acres and a 500-year storm will inundate approximately 753 acres. A breakdown of acres inundated by drainageways is found in Table No. 1.

Table No. 1
Drainageway Acres Inundated and Length

Drainageway	Acres Inundated		Length	
	100-Year	500-Year	(Miles)	
Keopu	112	155	5.4	
Hienaloli	54	69	3.8	
Waiaha	125	172	6.0	
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend	68	107	5.6	
Kaumalumalu	71	99	3.9	
Kawanui/Lehuula	47	66	2.8	
Kainaliu	68	85	2.5	
Total	545	753	30.0	

Storms in the area occur in a few drainageways and not over the whole study area resulting in storm damages being concentrated in specific drainageways. Since 1955, there have been 22 storms that have damaged the area. The most recent major storms occurred in October 1968, October 1974, and February 1982.

Damages were estimated at about \$950,000, and were centered in the Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend and Kaumalumalu drainageways. Public facilities including county roads, bridges and domestic water systems suffered damages in excess of \$400,000 from floodwater, debris and erosion. Kuakini Highway and Alii Drive were washed out in several locations causing disruption to traffic. A 100-foot by 40-foot deep section of Mamalahoa Highway at Holualoa was ripped out by the raging floodwaters. Floodwaters also damaged about 40 residences along Mamalahoa Highway and Alii Drive. Agricultural damages to coffee, macadamia nuts and pasture were estimated at about \$300,000.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Waiaha Stream at Luawai stream gage (No. 16759300) measured a peak discharge of 3,100 cfs which, based on the Water Resources Committee frequency analysis, approximates a 25-year storm event.

The storm was centered over the area between Holualoa and Kainaliu with most of the damages occurring in Kainaliu town and the Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway below Kuakini Highway. Mamalahoa Highway through Kainaliu was flooded with a foot of mud and water from the watershed above the University of Hawaii Kona Experiment Station, Ben Franklin Store and Sandy's Drive Inn. Macadamia nut orchards above Kainaliu suffered losses in excess of \$25,000.

Several homes in the Alii Kai Subdivision by the Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend drainageway were flooded. Floodwaters also caused \$50,000 damages to the stockpiled material of the Shield Pacific Company. Water and sediment were up to 2 feet deep on Alii Drive.

This storm was of short duration and the rain gage at Kainaliu (No. 73.2) measured 3.77 inches in a 2 hour period, which approaches a 100-year event.

October 1968

October 1974

February 1982

The storm was centered over the North Kona area from Keopu to Kaumalualu drainageways. The Big Island Civil Defense estimated damages in excess of \$3 million. Hualalai Road, Mamalahoa Highway north of Holualoa and Kuakini Highway near the Pottery Steakhouse were closed due to floodwaters.

Keopu Drainageways suffered the most damages with over \$1 million losses to roads, residences in the Keopu Heights Subdivision and commercial buildings in Kailua town. The Keopu Heights Subdivision road was totally destroyed with pavement, power conduits and water pipeline being torn out by rushing floodwaters leaving residents stranded without power, water and/or access to their homes. Estimated cost of repairing the road was \$1.3 million. The Keopu Makua Subdivision road suffered \$70,000 worth of damages to pavement and sediment.



Figure No. 1 Keopu Heights Subdivision Road



Figure No. 2 Highwater mark at 7557 Kawala Street in Lono Kona Subdivision of Keopu Drainageway

Floodwater and sediment from Waiaha Drainageway inundated several homes in the Hillcrest Subdivision below Hualalai Road with about 2 feet of water. Further downstream, a domestic water main on Kuakini Highway was broken by the rushing waters and the outlet of Waiaha Drainageway by the Kona Tiki Hotel on Alii Drive was overtopped.

The undersized culvert at the outlet of Holualoa Drainageway at Alii Drive was overtopped and water was about 2 feet deep in the vicinity of the Bali Kai condominiums. Water backed up into the Alii Kai Subdivision and flooded several homes.

Agricultural damages to macadamia nut and truck crops were estimated to be about \$900,000 by the County Emergency Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The USGS stream gage Waiaha Stream at Luawai (No. 16759300) measured a peak discharge of 3,500 cfs or about a 25-year frequency storm. Rain gages at Lanihau (No. 68.2) and Holualoa (No. 69.16) also had rainfall amounts that approximated a 25-year frequency storm.

EXISTING FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

Potential flood damages to existing development and possible loss of life could be alleviated or lessened through existing flood plain management programs by the County of Hawaii. These are found in Hawaii County Code, Chapter 22, Flood Hazard Control adopted on May 5, 1982 as Ordinance No. 778 and related building and planning chapters in this code.

The County of Hawaii entered the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) under Article 2 of Ordinance No. 778 pursuant to the U.S. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Public Laws 90-418 and 91-152), as amended, and the U.S. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-234), as amended. NFIP is administered by the Insurance and Mitigation Division of the Federal Emergency Management Agency formerly the Flood Insurance Administration in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Flood insurance is available at subsidized rates to homeowners and businesses within or adjacent to flood areas that are delineated on Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).

Future development in the flood plain areas is regulated by Article 3 in Chapter 22 of the Hawaii County Code to reduce future flood damages to structures, and public facilities. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and non-residential structures are required to elevate the lowest habitable floor, including basement to be at or above the base flood elevation (100-year flood elevation). New and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage system shall be designed to avoid contamination.

Chapter 22 is considered as a minimum requirement for flood hazard control and all construction shall also comply with the Zoning, Building, Electrical, Plumbing, Subdivision, Excavation, Fills, Grading, Grubbing, Stockpiling, and Erosion and Sedimentation Control chapters of the Hawaii County Code.

ALTERNATIVES FOR FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

To reduce the present and future damages, several alternatives were evaluated. With the exception of the "do nothing" alternative, each of the following structural and/or nonstructural alternatives could be implemented to complement each other.

"Do Nothing"

This "do nothing" alternative encompassed the continuation of existing county flood plain management policies under the Hawaii County Code. Areas in the study will progressively continue to suffer flood damages during storms due to more intensive land use. Residents in floodprone areas can reduce their financial losses by obtaining subsidized flood insurance through NFIP.

Nonstructural

- 1. Preserve and maintain the conservation and agriculture land use districts above Mamalahoa Highway.
- 2. Establish and maintain appropriate vegetative cover in high rainfall, sediment and debris-producing areas.
- 3. Enforce county grading ordinance to reduce erosion and sedimentation.
- 4. Enforce land use zoning to restrict future development within identified flood plain areas.
- 5. Initiate state/county tax incentives for keeping flood plain areas in recreational and/or open space use by:
 - a. Reducing the tax rate for these designated areas.
 - b. Allowing tax deductions to landowners for donation of these areas to the state or county.
- 6. Install flood warning system tied in to stream or rain gauges in the upper reaches of the drainageways.
- 1. Require all new developments to dispose of their runoff (up to the 10-year storm) on site.
- 2. Relocate or floodproof buildings within flood plain areas.
- Improve road culverts and bridges to carry a larger discharge and provide additional ones where needed. Improve entrance design of culverts to prevent clogging by rocks, sediment and debris.
- 4. Provide a 100-year level of protection by installing diversions, channels, culverts and debris basins for the Keopu/Hienaloli, Waiaha and Kaumalumalu drainageways in accordance with SCS design criteria as follows:

Structura!

Keopu/Hienaloli Drainageway (See Figure No. 3)

- a. Increase the sediment storage capacity of the existing debris basin.
- b. Reconstruct the existing transition for the debris basin.
- c. Concrete line existing structural plate pipe arch culvert on the Hawaii Belt Road.
- d. Construct a 12' X 6' reinforced concrete channel adjacent and to the north of the existing culvert from the debris basin to the ocean outlet.
- e. Construct an unlined diversion with width (B) = 40', height (H) = 6', side slope (Z) = 1:1 to divert flow from Keopu Drainageway.
- f. Purchase flood easement between the Hawaii Belt Road and the existing debris basin.

In lieu of providing a 100-year level of protection, a lesser 50-year level of protection could be provided by raising the sidewalls of the existing reinforced concrete channel approximately 2' from the debris basin to Hualalai Road. Additionally, items (a), (e) B= 40' and H = 6', and (f) would have to be included. However it should be noted, that the area below the debris basin would still be subject to residual damages from a 100-year storm.

Waiaha Drainageway (See Figure No. 4)

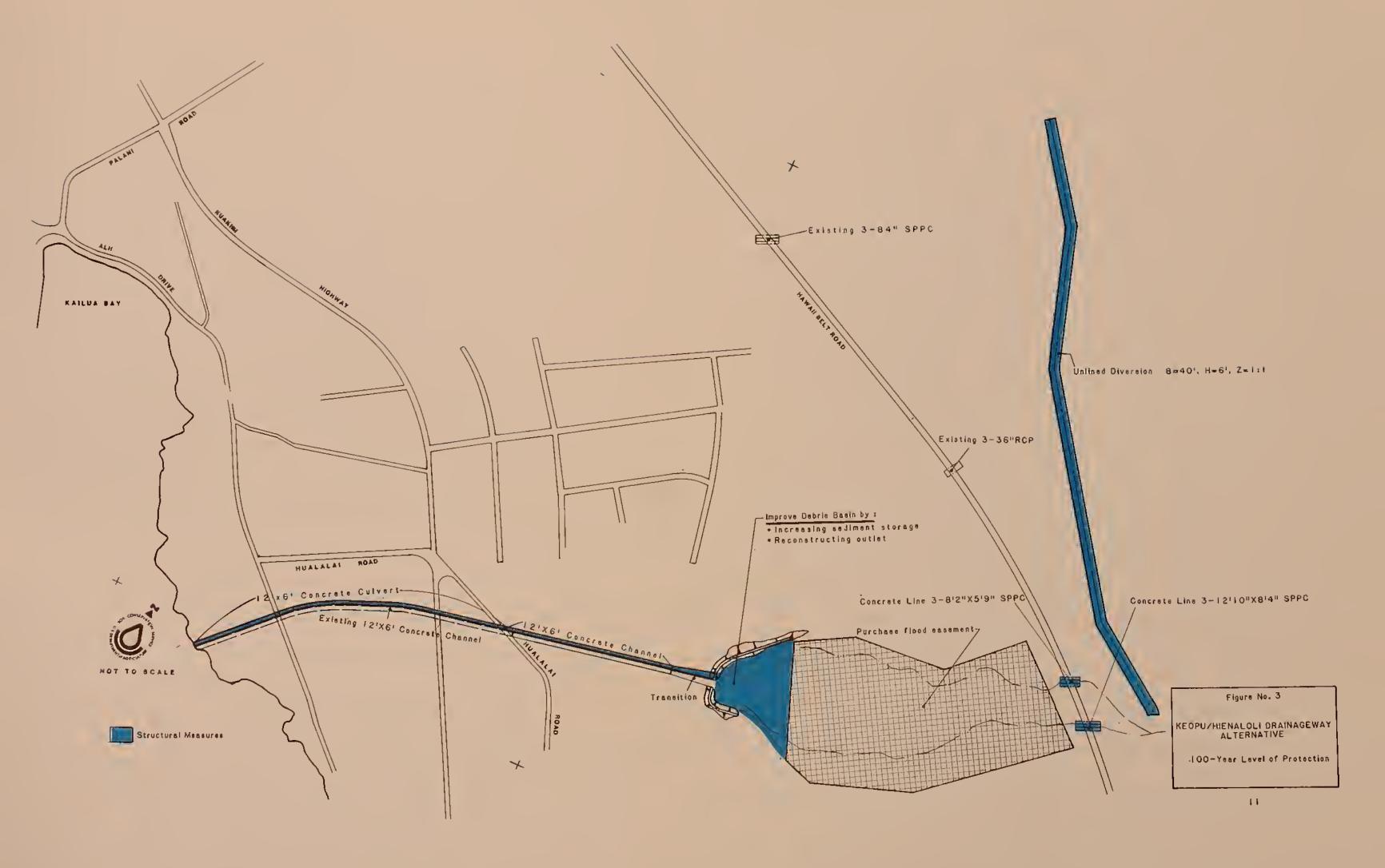
- a. Construct unlined diversion above proposed debris basin with B = 60', H = 4', Z = 1:1.
- b. Construct debris basin above the Queen Kaahumanu Highway.
- c. Construct 40' X 5' reinforced concrete channel from Hawaii Belt Road to the ocean outlet.
- d. Construct 3 reinforced concrete box culverts under Alii Drive, Kuakini Highway and Hawaii Belt Road.

Kaumalumalu Drainageway (See Figure No. 5)

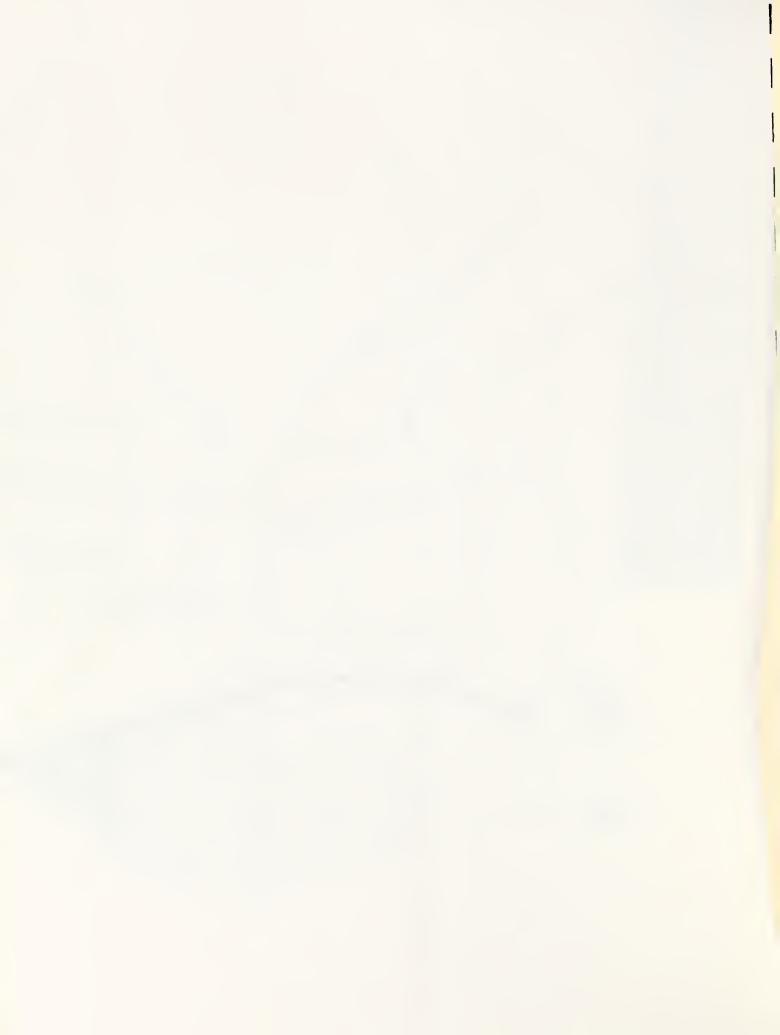
- a. Construct a debris basin above the proposed realignment of Alii Drive.
- b. Construct an unlined diversion with B = 60', H = 6' and Z = 1:1 from the proposed realignment of Alii Drive to the ocean outlet.
- c. Construct 3 reinforced concrete box culverts at Kuakini Highway, proposed realignment of Alii Drive and Alii Drive.

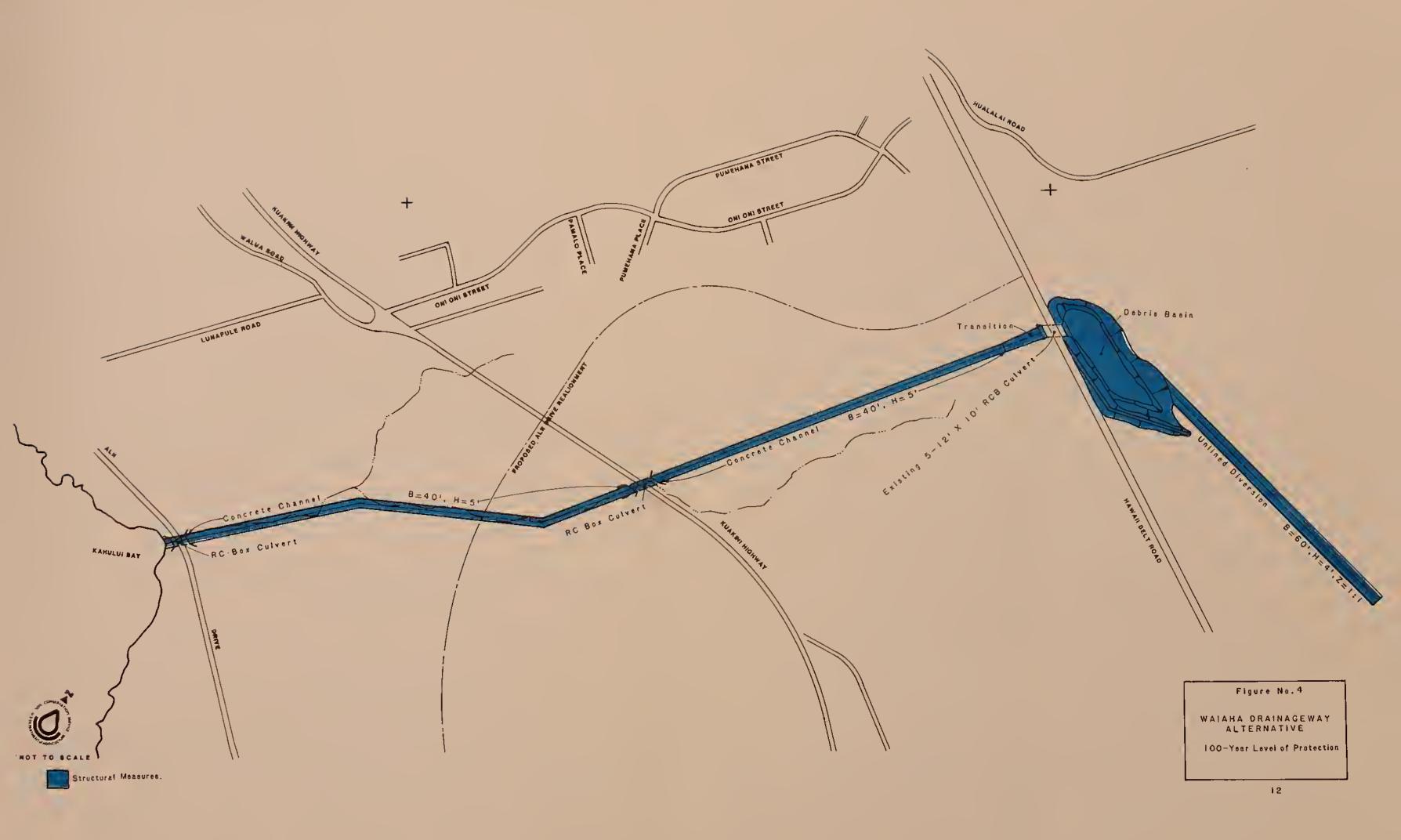
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway

 Install channels and culverts for the Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend drainageways per the Holualoa Drainage Study by Shimabukuro and Associates.



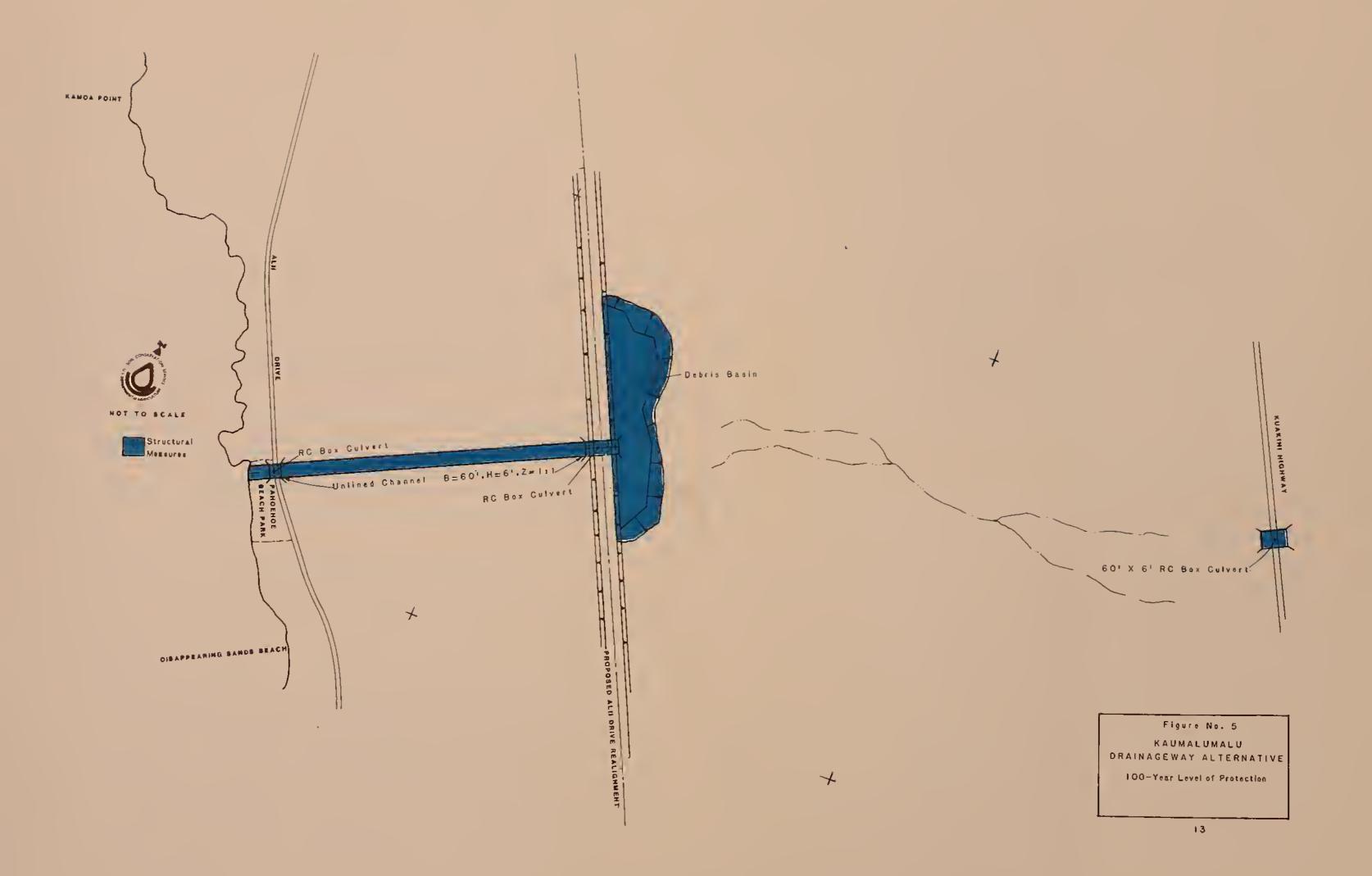














DAM SAFETY

At the request of DOWALD, an inventory and hazard analysis of existing dams and/or reservoirs was conducted in the area. This would aid them in their implementation of statewide dam safety regulations proposed in the Hawaii State Legislature.

There are two existing dams in the area, both of which are adjacent to the Waiaha Drainageway and are presently being used for livestock purposes. The Luawai Reservoir is at elevation 2,500 feet and the other unnamed dam at elevation 3,200 feet. The Luawai reservoir has a storage capacity of about 3 million gallons while the unnamed reservoir has less capacity. Both of these reservoirs have earth embankments of less than 5 feet.

Based on these embankment heights and cross sectional area, breach discharges in the event of a structural failure were calculated in accordance with the "Dam Breach Discharge Criteria" found in SCS National Engineering Manual Circular No. 1. In both cases the breach discharges were minimal and would not create any hazard downstream.

DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE

As part of this study a field investigation was conducted to determine the existing condition of the Hienaloli, Keopu, Waiaha, Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend and Kaumalumalu drainageways and the required maintenance to alleviate flooding problems in the event of another storm. To do this, about 25 miles of drainageways were walked and the existing conditions were noted; specifically the extent of streambed erosion, type of debris and sediment, vegetation within bank and the extent of any visible floodplains from the 1982 storm. The maintenance required to alleviate imminent flooding problems from another storm was proposed in Appendix D.

INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

respect to the road.

In order to accurately delineate the major drainageways and plot the stream cross sections, the most current topographic maps were used in this study along with aerial survey, surveyed cross sections and interviews with local people by SCS personnel and volunteer help from the Kona SWCD. The County of Hawaii Public Works Department surveyed all road crossings in the study area; noting the culvert sizes, locations and elevations with

The county also provided topographic maps of the area that were prepared from aerial photos flown in 1972 and 1973. These maps have contour intervals of 5 and 10 feet and a scale of 1" = 200'. In areas where there has been substantial changes in topography, the contours of the final maps have been revised to reflect this. Channel cross sections for the water surface profile computer program were obtained from these topographic maps. As a further refinement, the majority of the drainageways were walked and cross sections were surveyed by SCS and Kona SWCD volunteers and incorporated into the hydraulic analyses.

Field Surveys

The locations of the major drainageways were determined from the topographic maps, field inspection, information from local residents at several public meetings and a helicopter survey of the damaged area just after the storm in February 1982. A total of seven drainageways were identified as having definite flow patterns and potential for causing the most damage.

Hydrologic Studies

Hydrologic analyses were based on SCS methodology found in Section 4, SCS National Engineering Handbook (NEH-4). A computer program titled "Project Formulation-Hydrology" (Technical Release 20) was used to compute peak discharges at all cross sections for the 10-year, 50-year, 100-year and 500-year frequency storms (Appendix C).

Runoff curve numbers used in the SCS hydrology method were estimated from soils and land use information and compared with previous hydrologic studies done in the area. Soils information was obtained from the 1973 **Survey of the Island of Hawaii, State of Hawaii**, published by the SCS in cooperation with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Land use information was based on the **Draft Kona Regional Plan** prepared by the County of Hawaii Planning Department. Rainfall data was obtained from the National Weather Service, Technical Paper No. 43.

There are three active stream gages in the area: Right Branch Waiaha Stream near Holualoa (No. 16759200), Waiaha at Luawai (No. 16759300) and Keopu Stream near Kailua (No. 16759180). The former two are continuous recording gages with a period of record from 1961 to 1980; the latter is a crest gage station with a record period from 1965 to 1980. Frequency-discharge curves based on the Water Resources Council (WRC) guidelines for all three gages were compared to frequency-discharge curves as derived from the TR-20 output and curve numbers were adjusted so that peak discharges were compatible with the WRC estimates.

Hydraulic Analysis

Channel cross section data taken from the topographic maps and surveyed cross sections were compiled for input in the Corps of Engineers' HEC-2 water surface profile computer program. Output data from this program were used to develop elevation-discharge and top width-discharge rating curves for each cross section. The elevation-discharge rating curves were used with the peak discharge information from the TR-20 output to obtain water surface elevations at each cross section for the 10-year, 50-year and 500-year events (Appendix C). These elevations were adjusted to conform to known high water marks from the February 1982 storm.

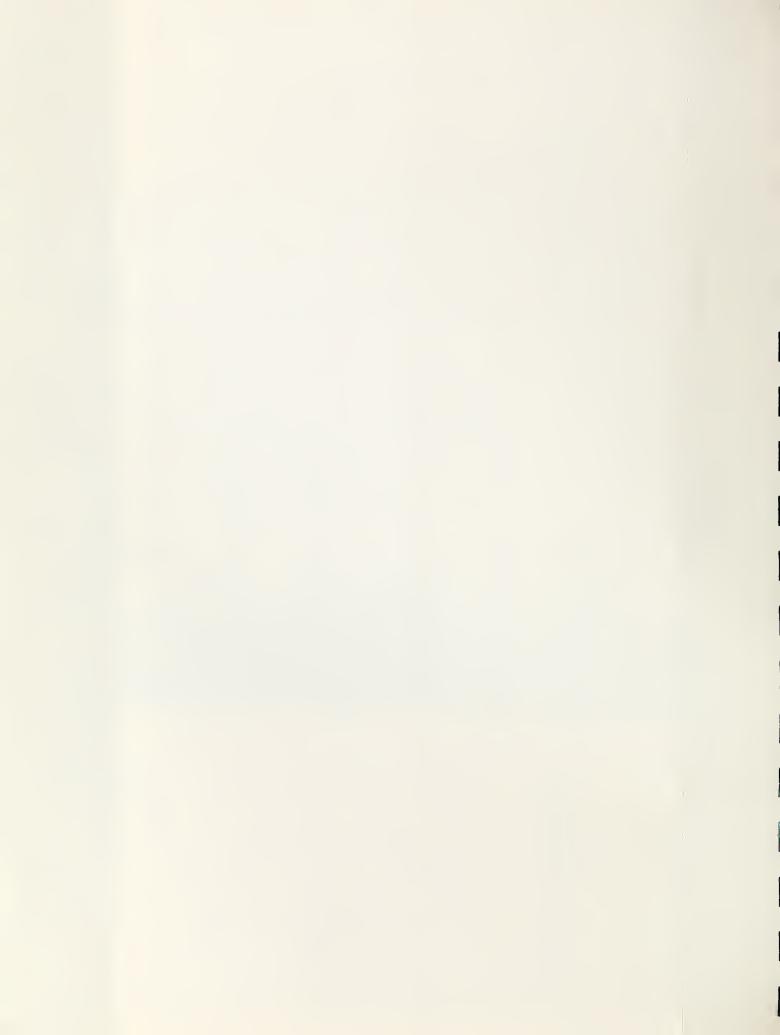
The top width-discharge curves were used with the peak discharge information again to derive the top width at each cross section for the respective storm events. The flood plains were then plotted on the flood hazard maps (Appendix A) based on the top widths and information from interviews with local residents.















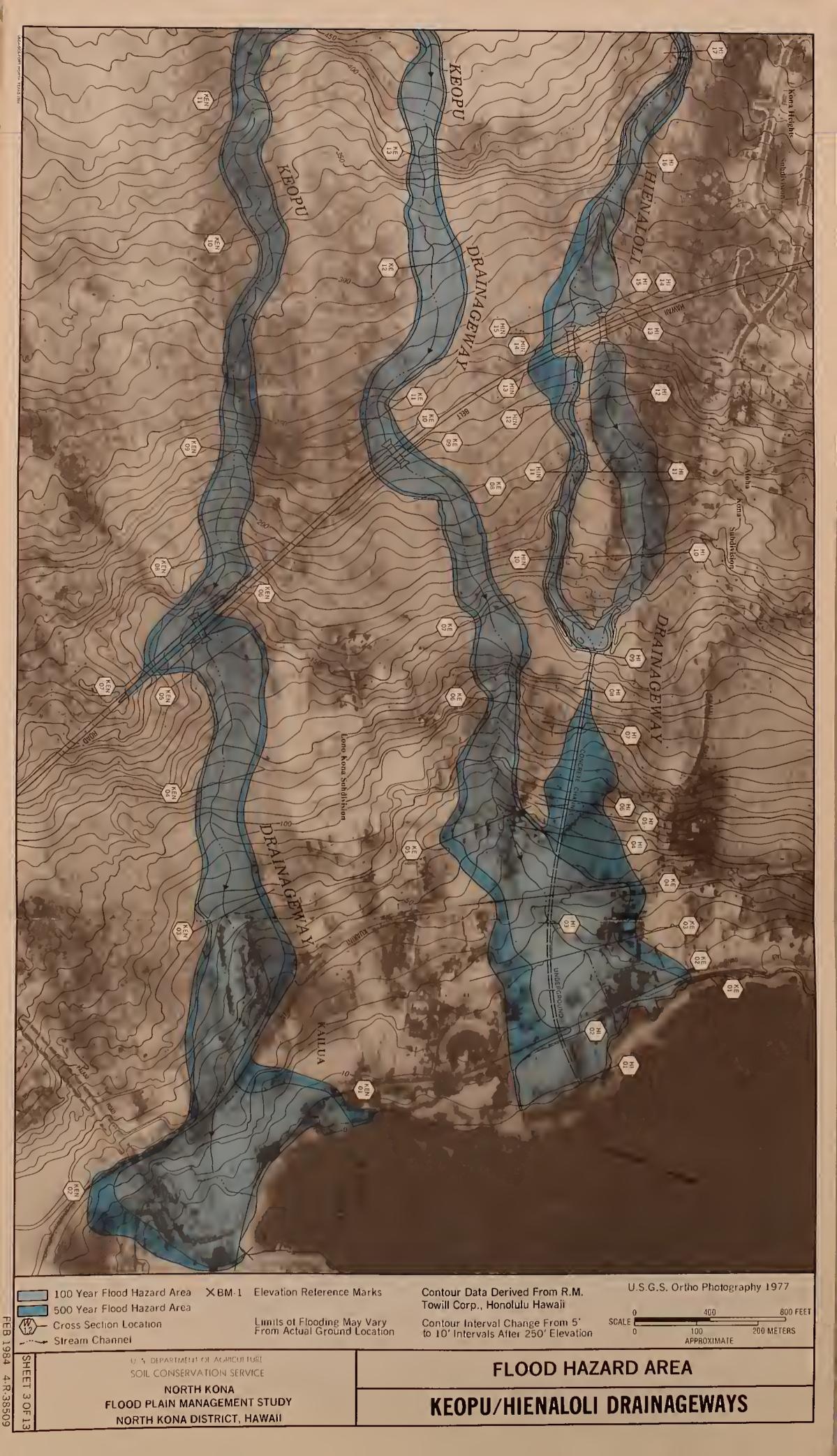






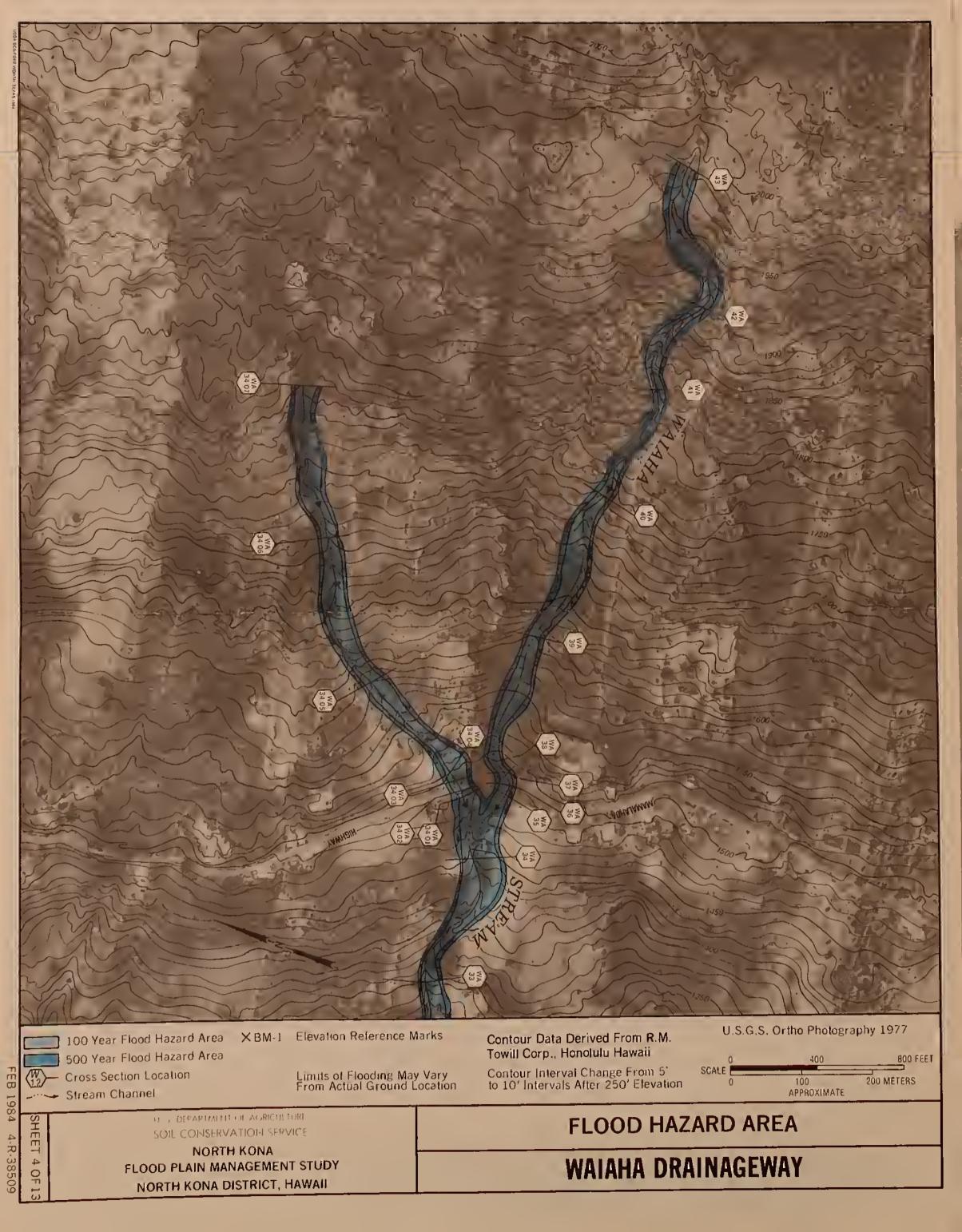












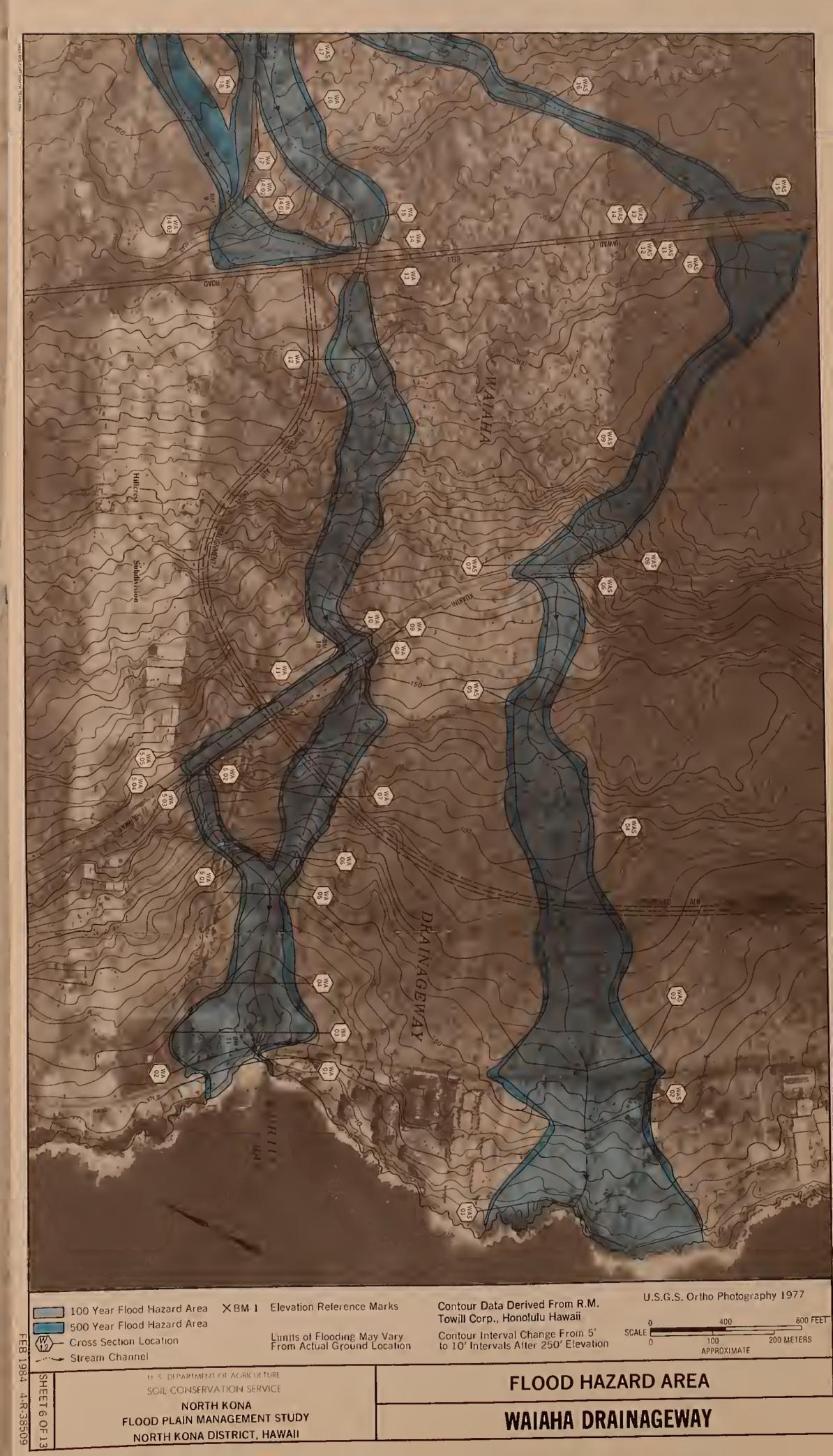






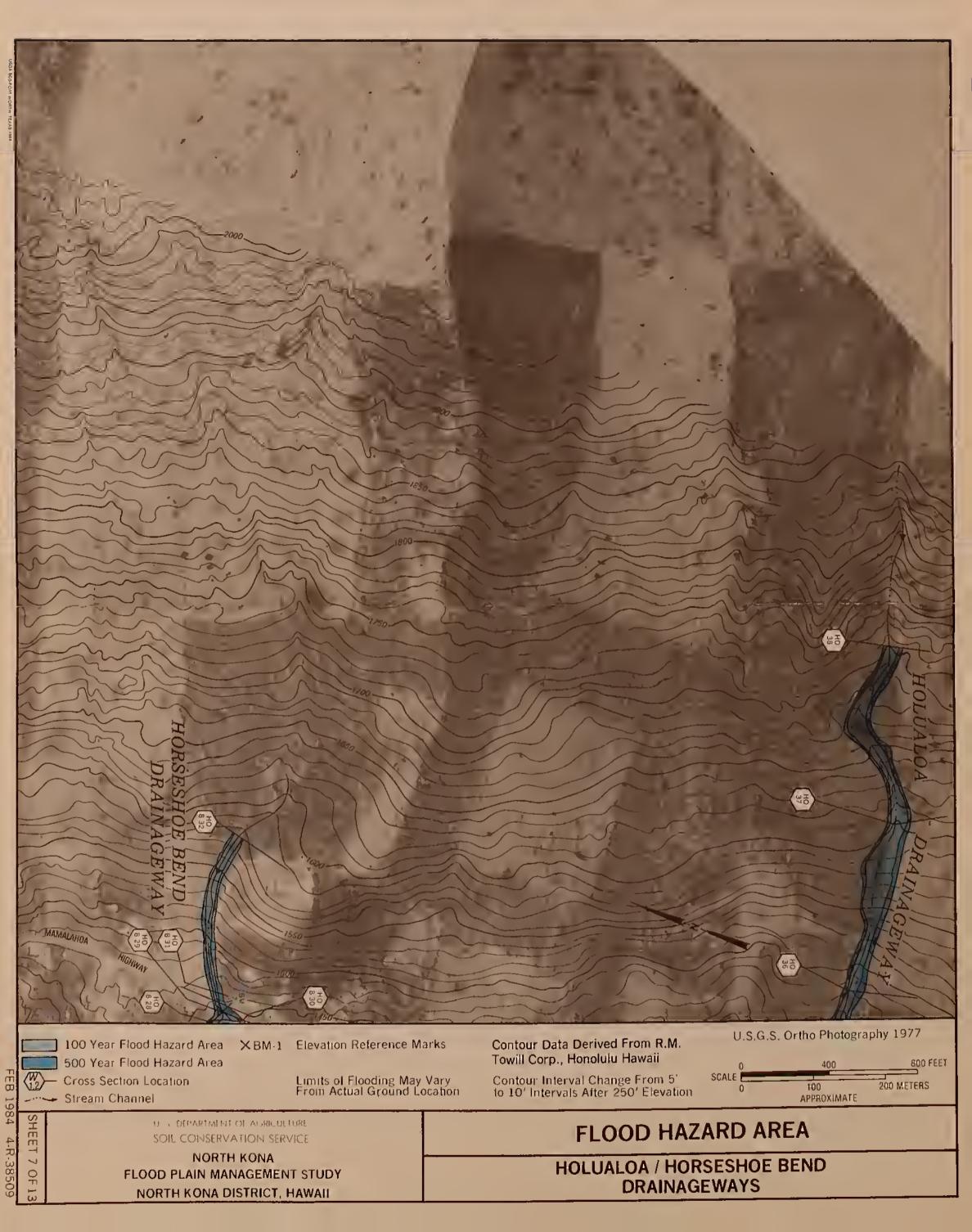
























FEB 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NORTH KONA DISTRICT, HAWAII

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY

APPROXIMATE

FLOOD HAZARD AREA

HOLUALOA / HORSESHOE BEND **DRAINAGEWAYS**







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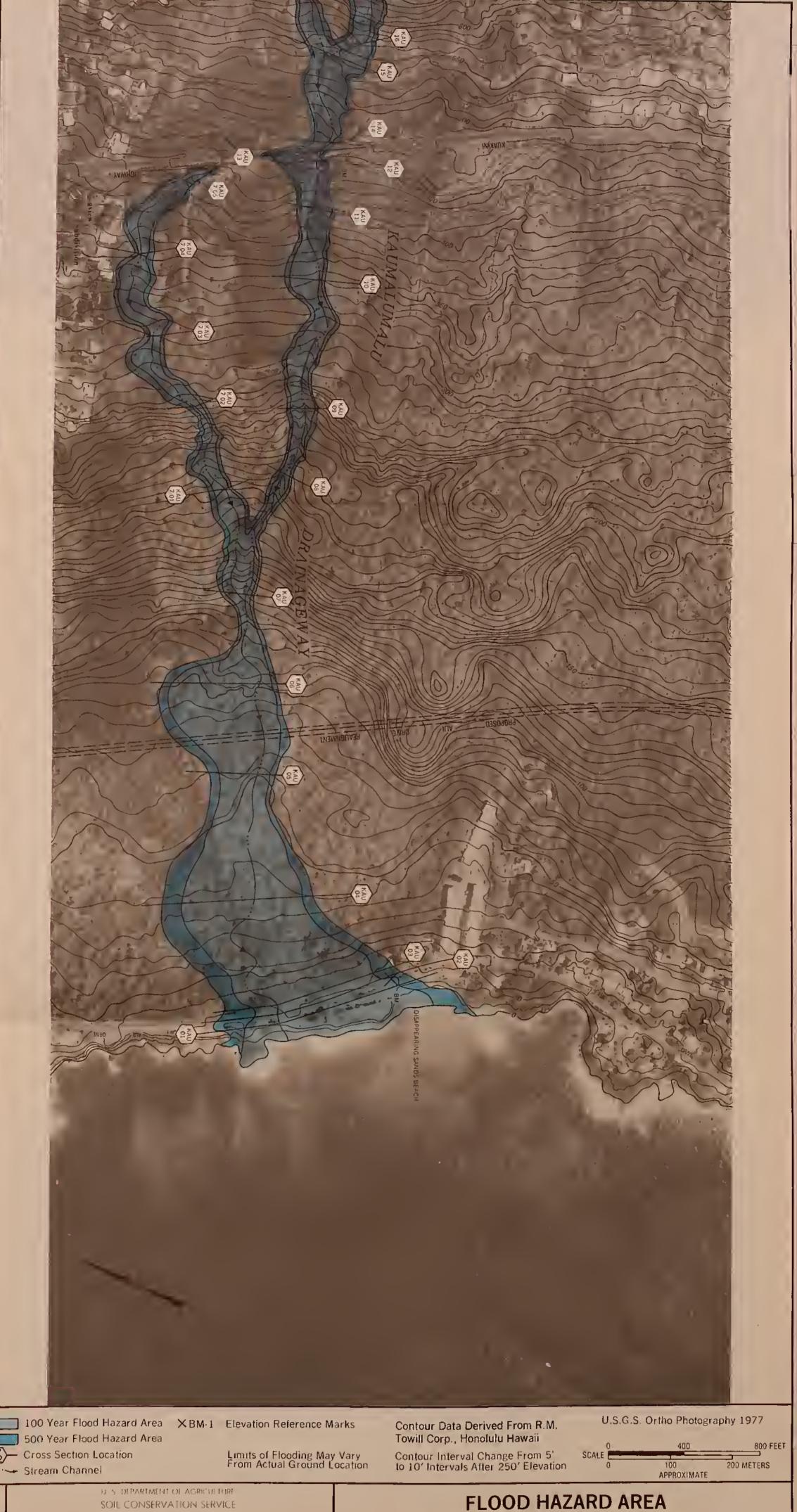
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY NORTH KONA DISTRICT, HAWAII

KAUMALUMALU DRAINAGEWAY





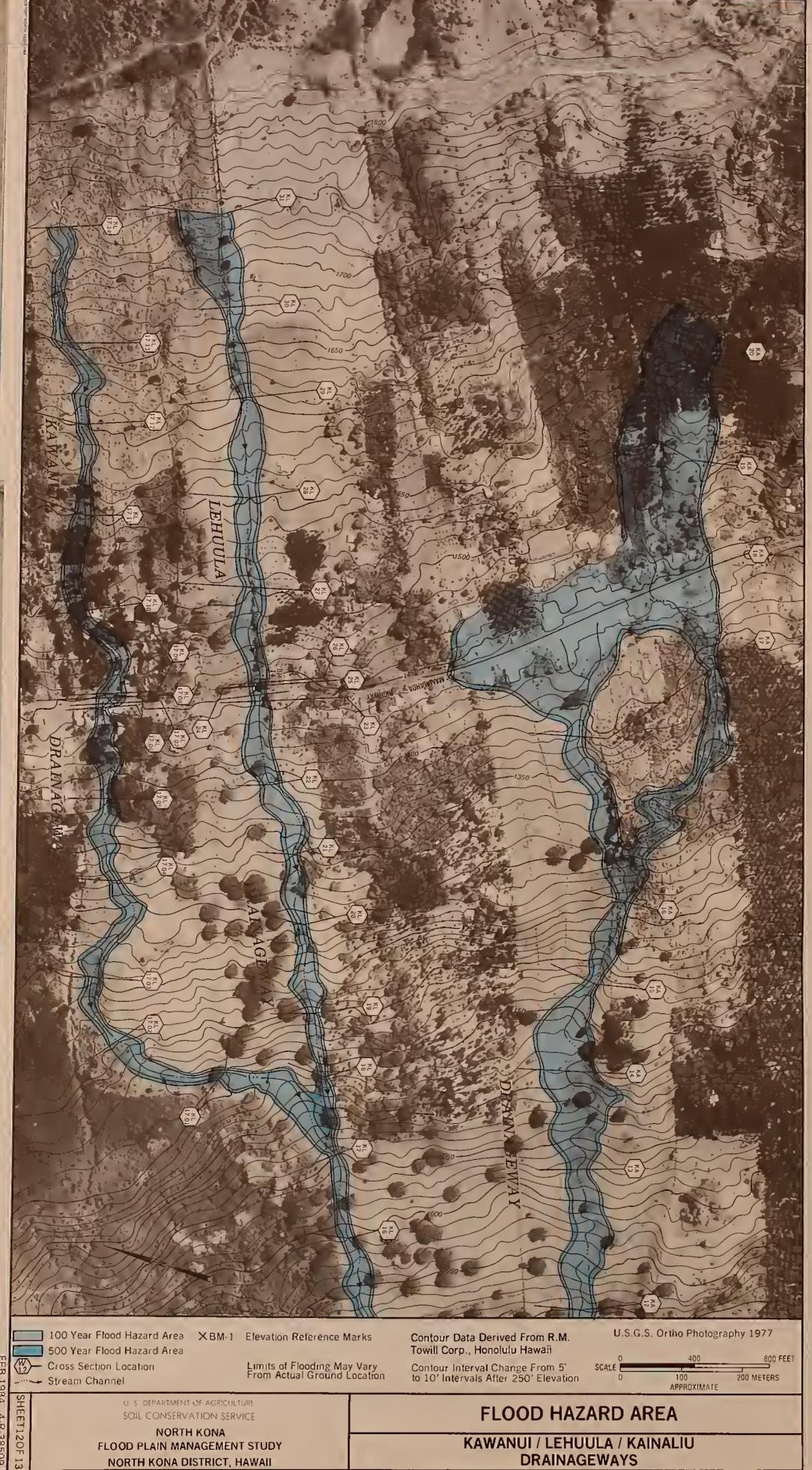


NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY NORTH KONA DISTRICT, HAWAII

KAUMALUMALU DRAINAGEWAY







FEB 1984 4-R-38509



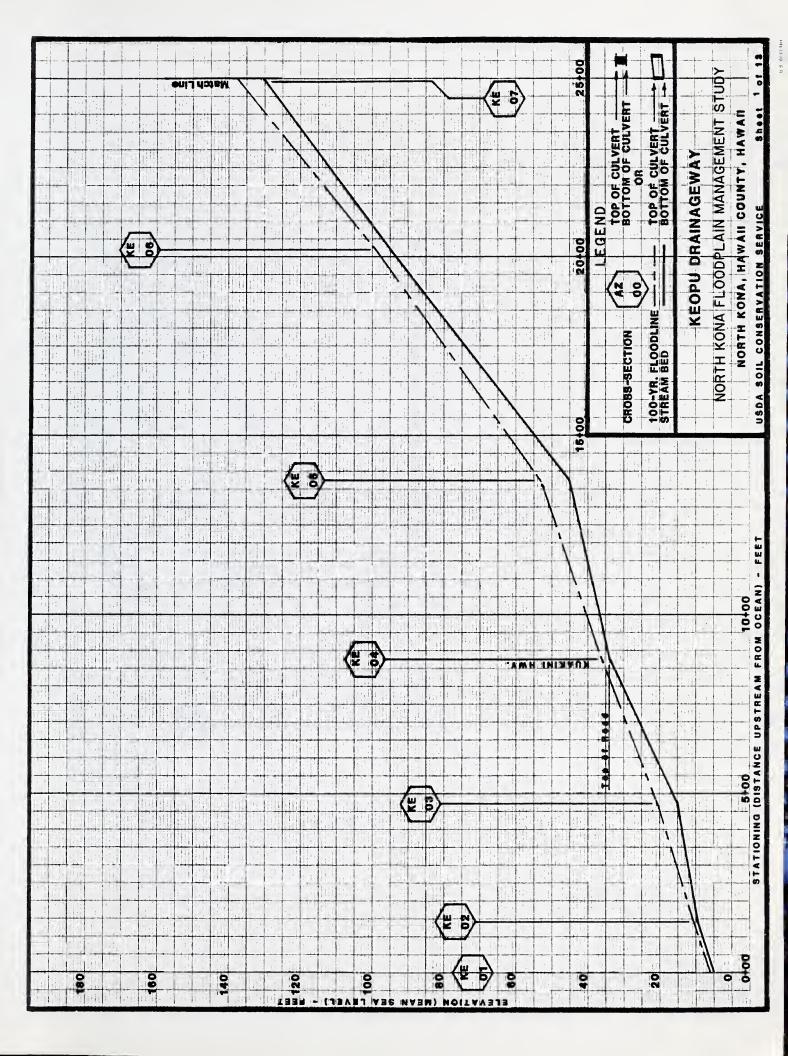






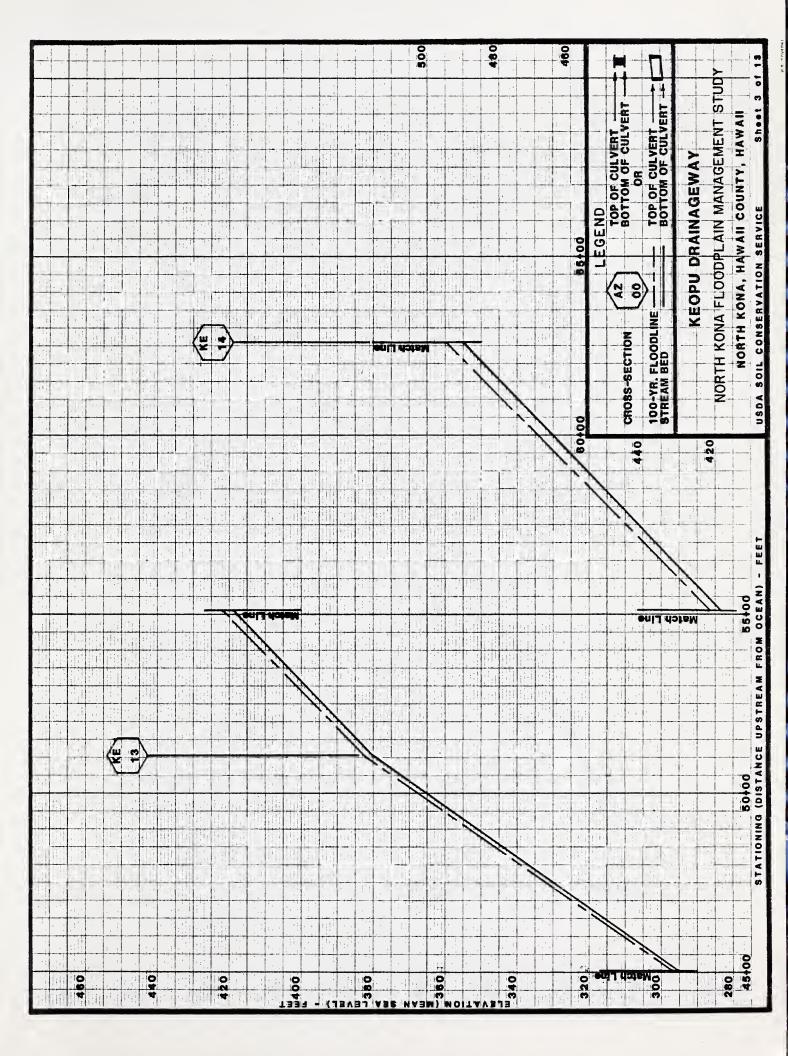
APPENDIX B









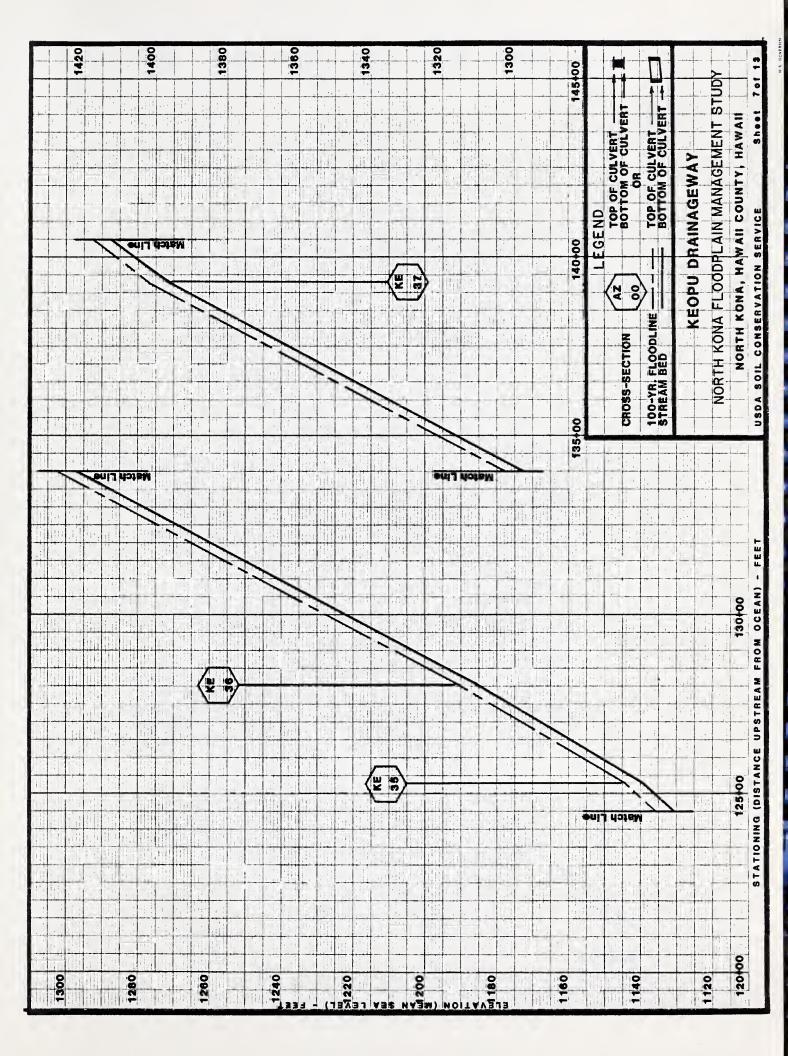




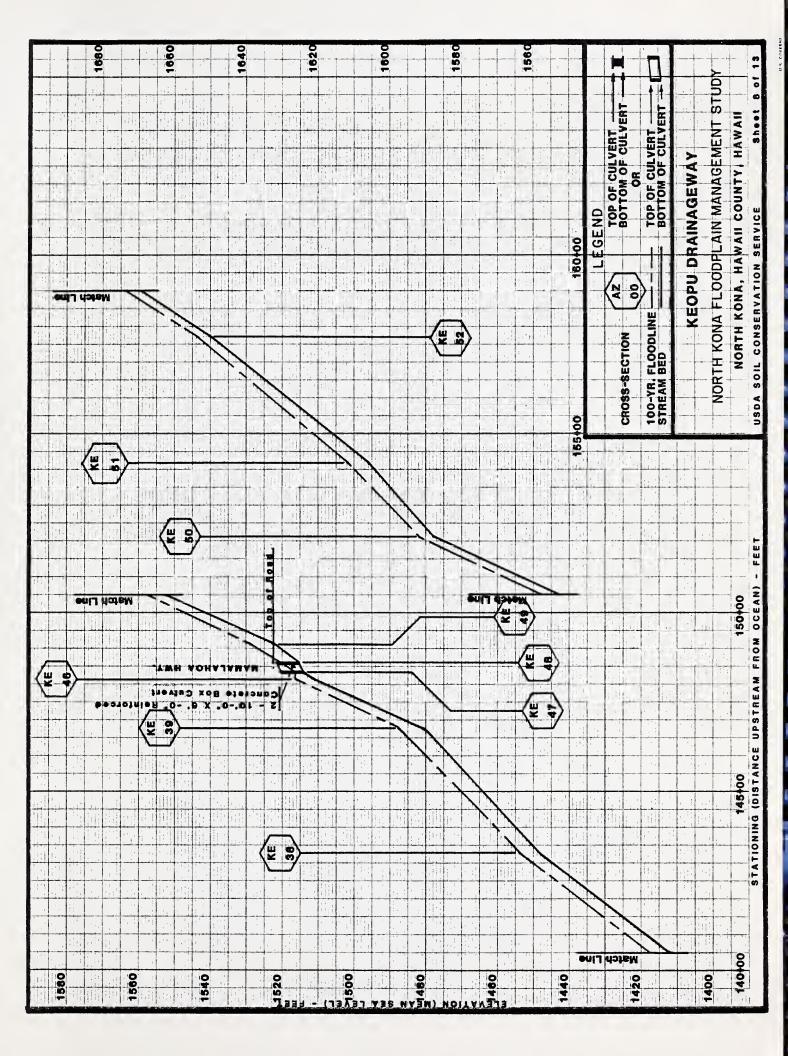




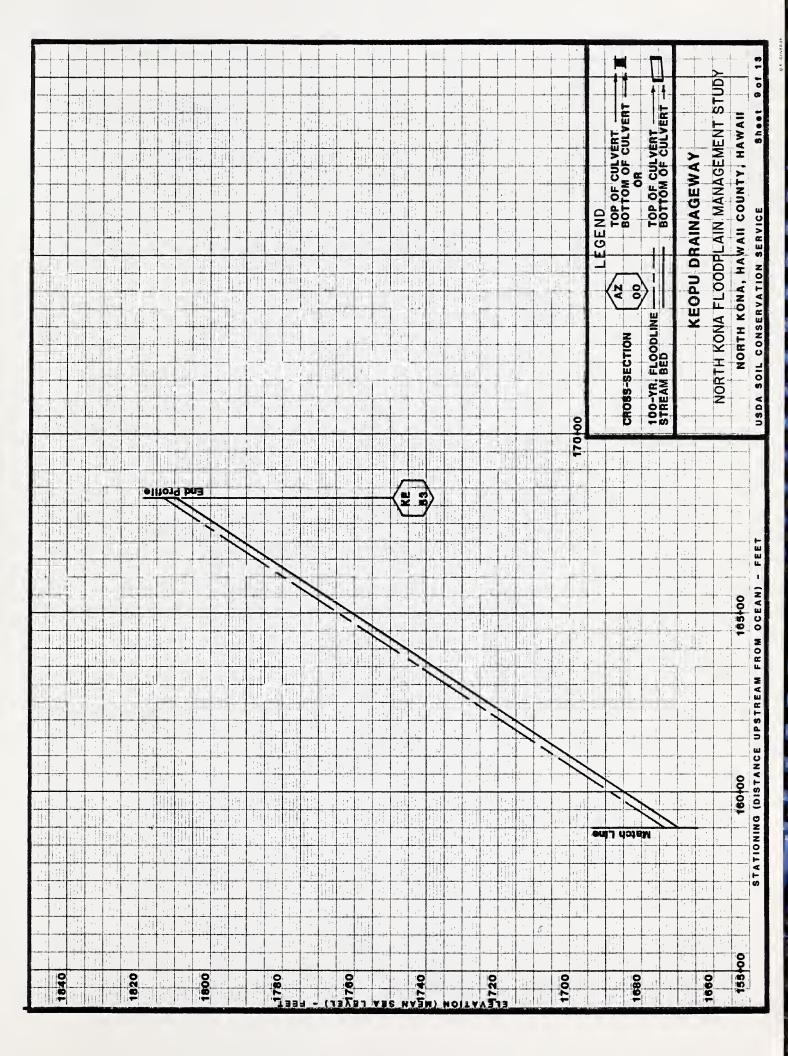




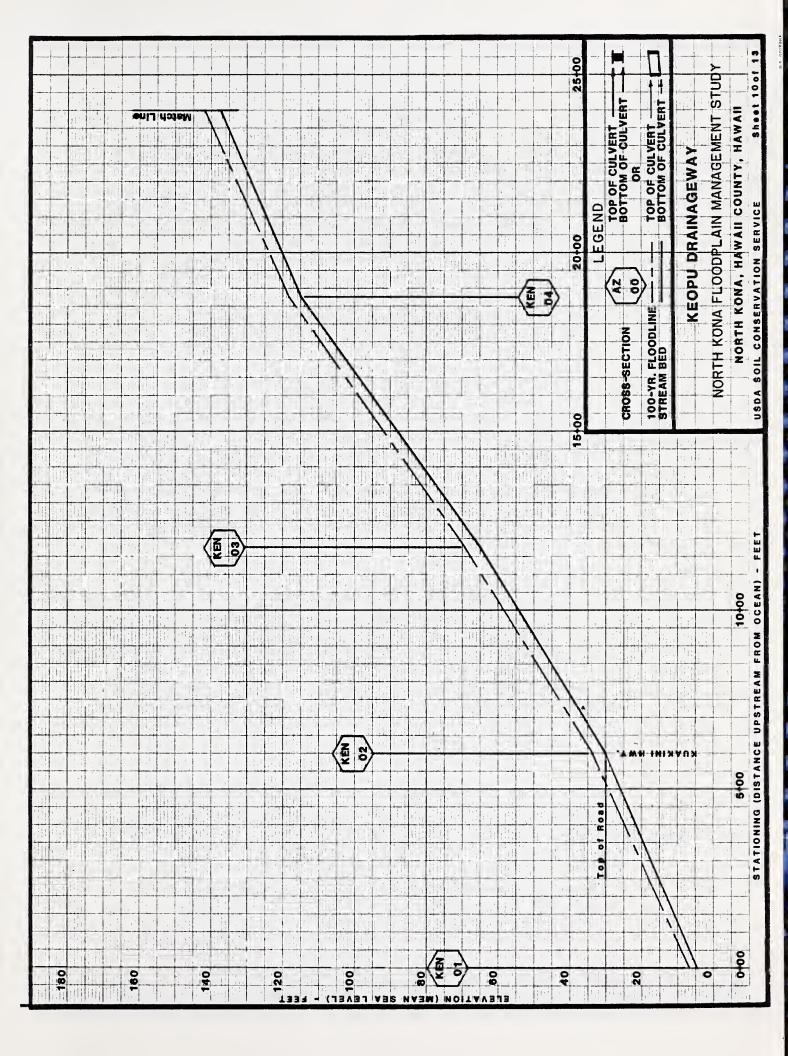












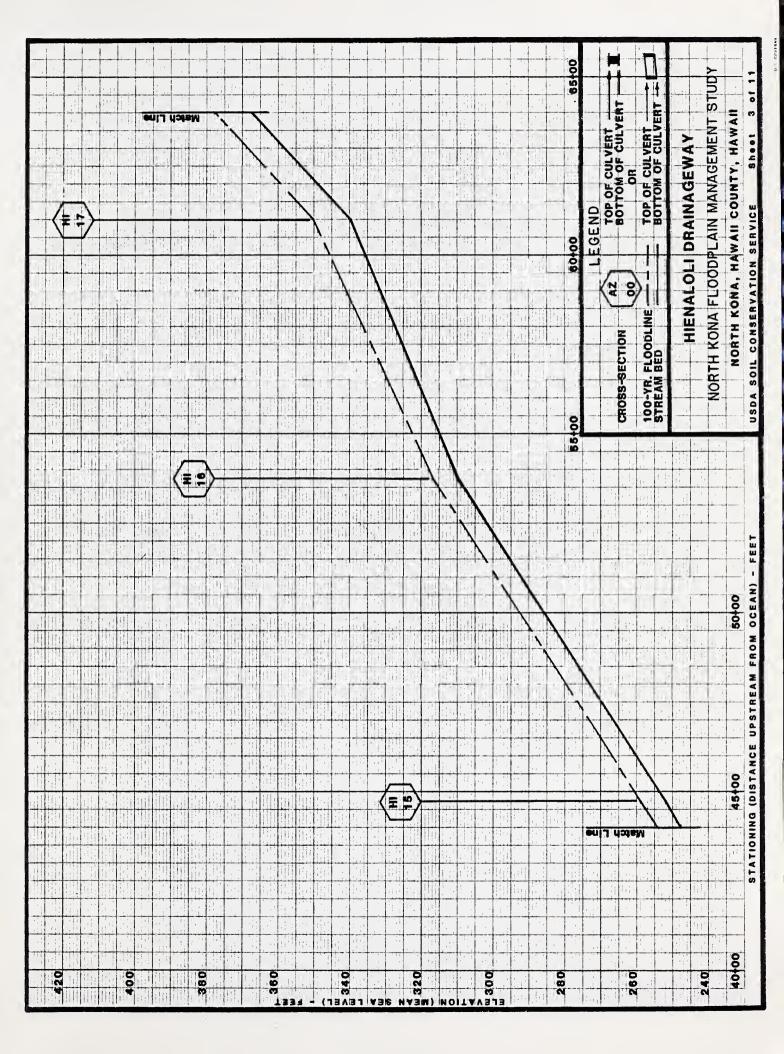




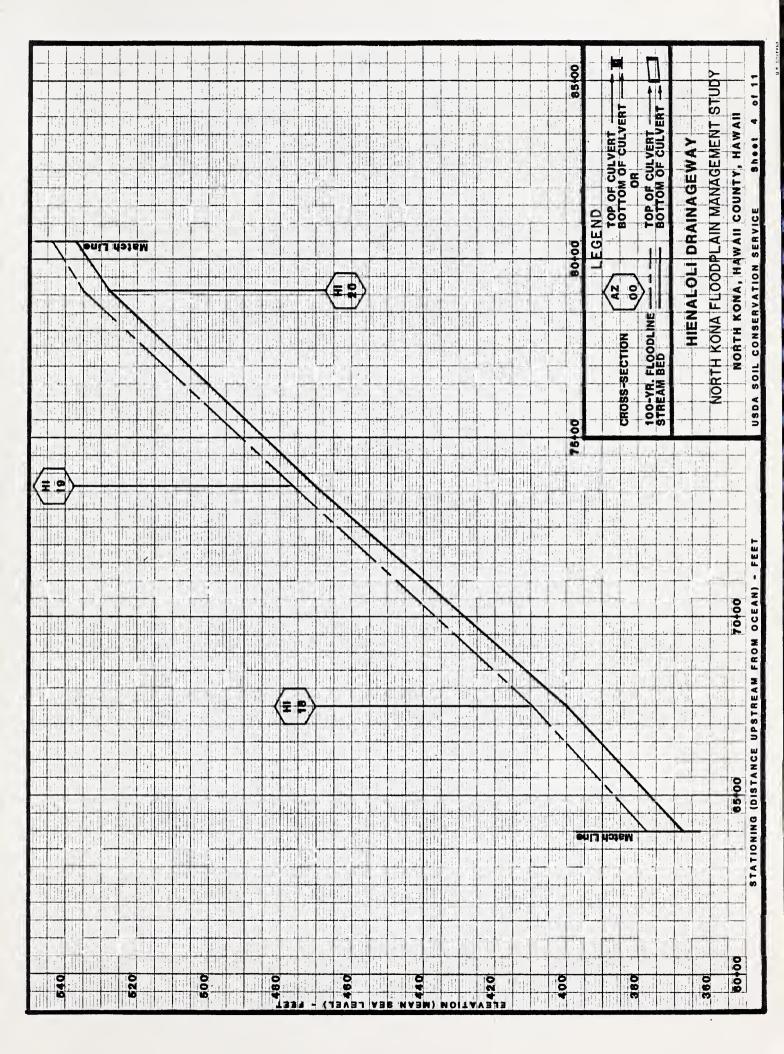




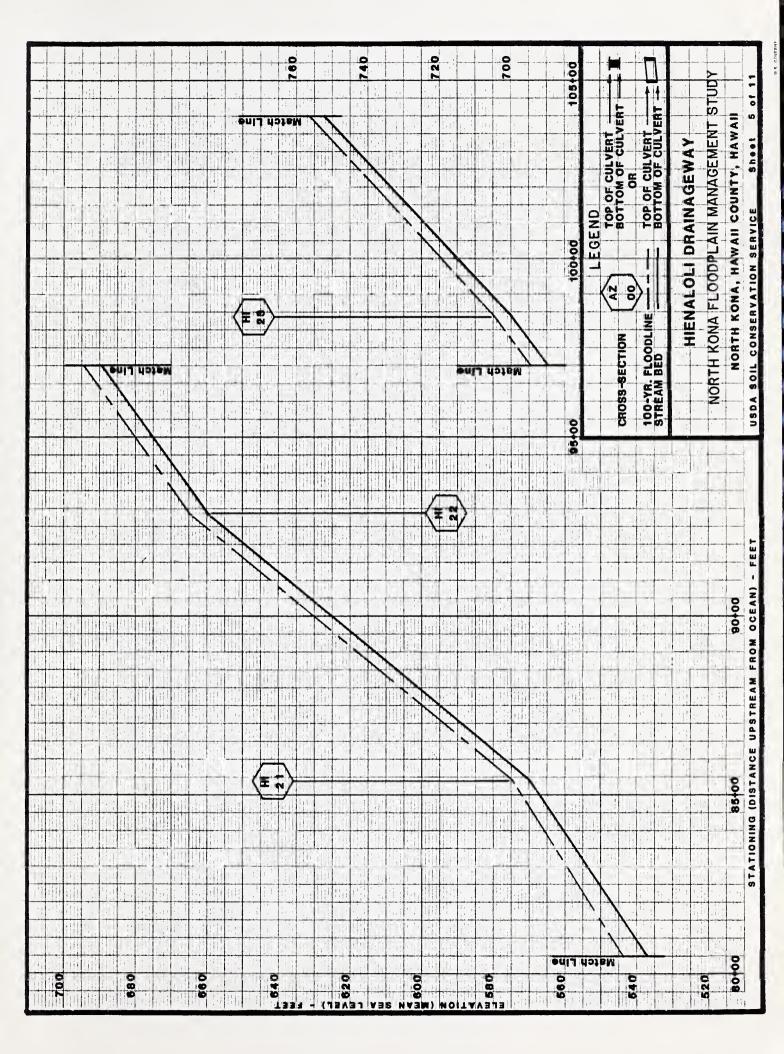






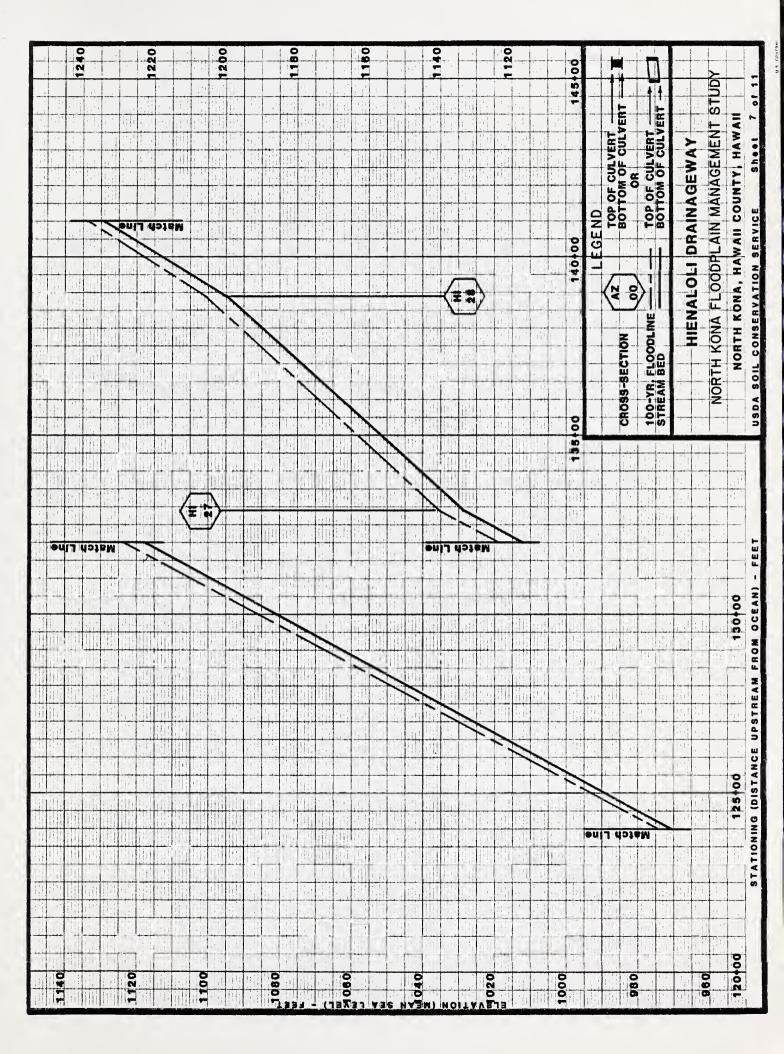






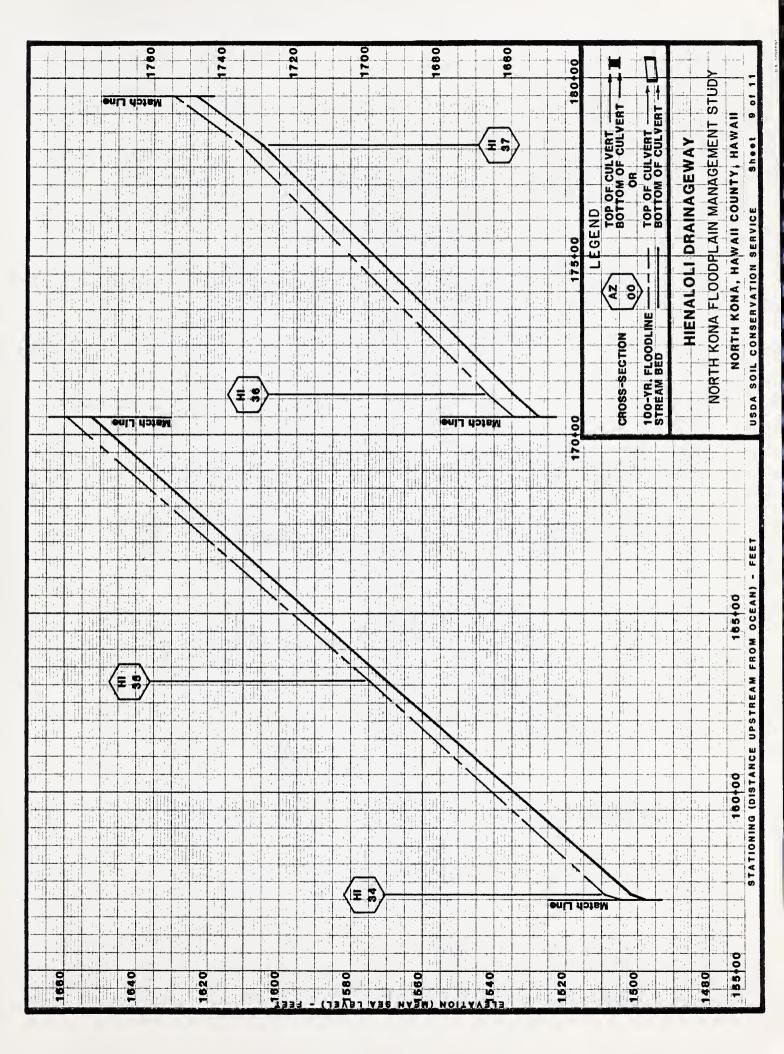




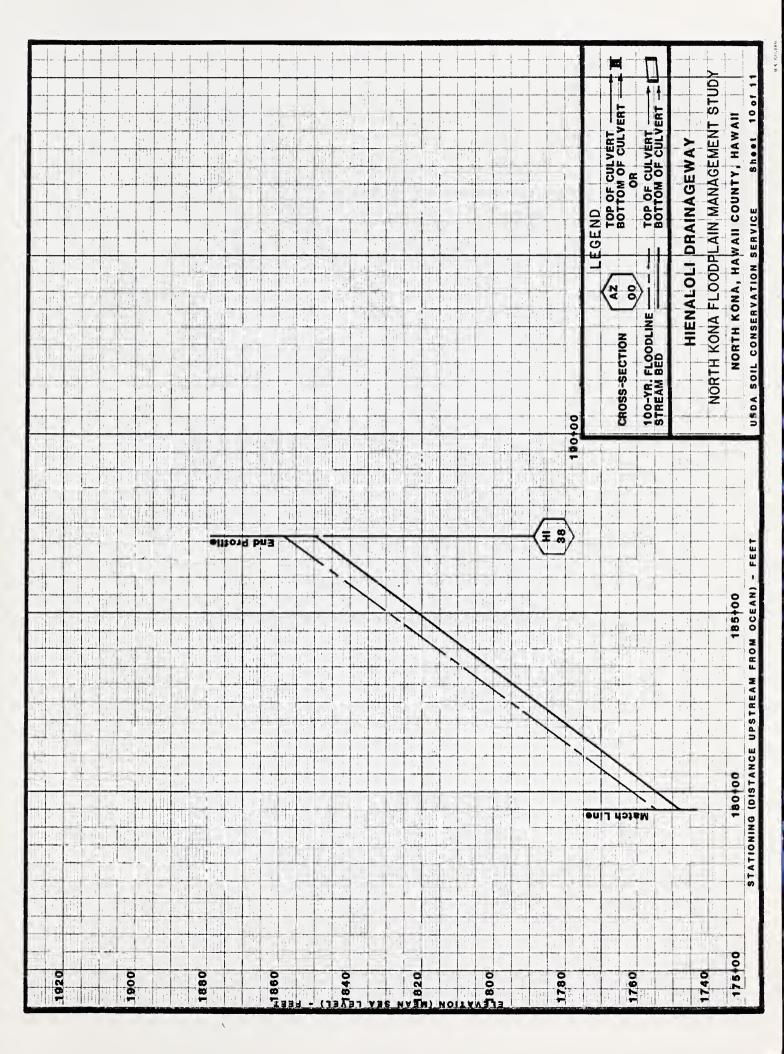




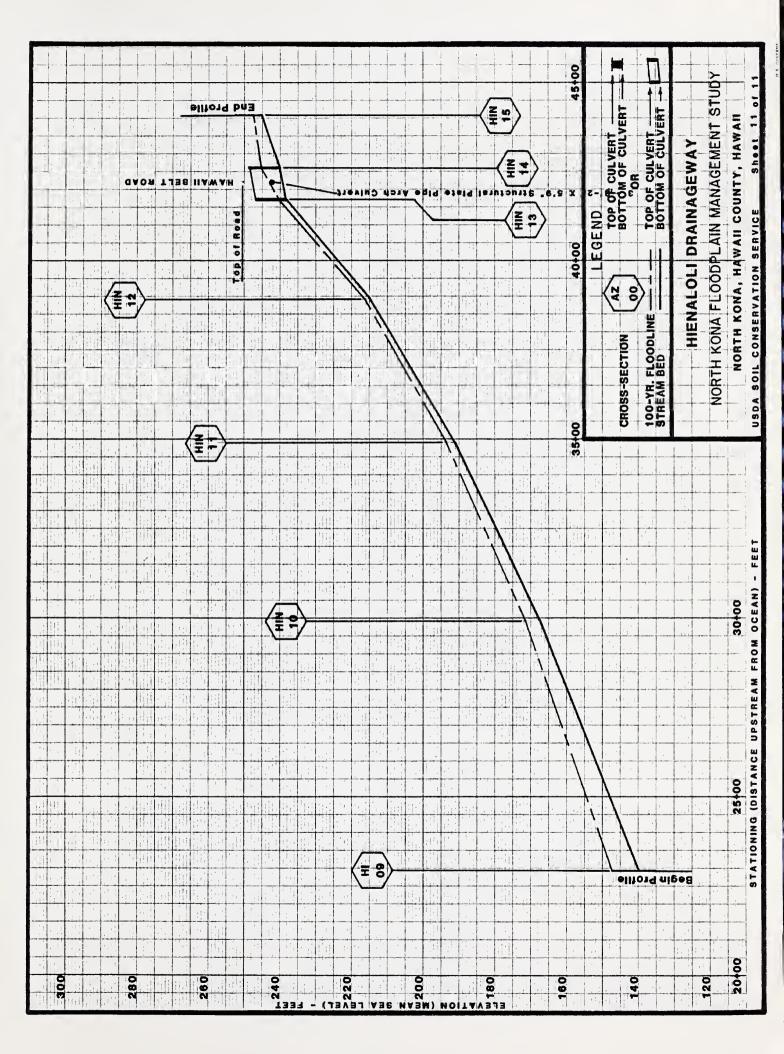








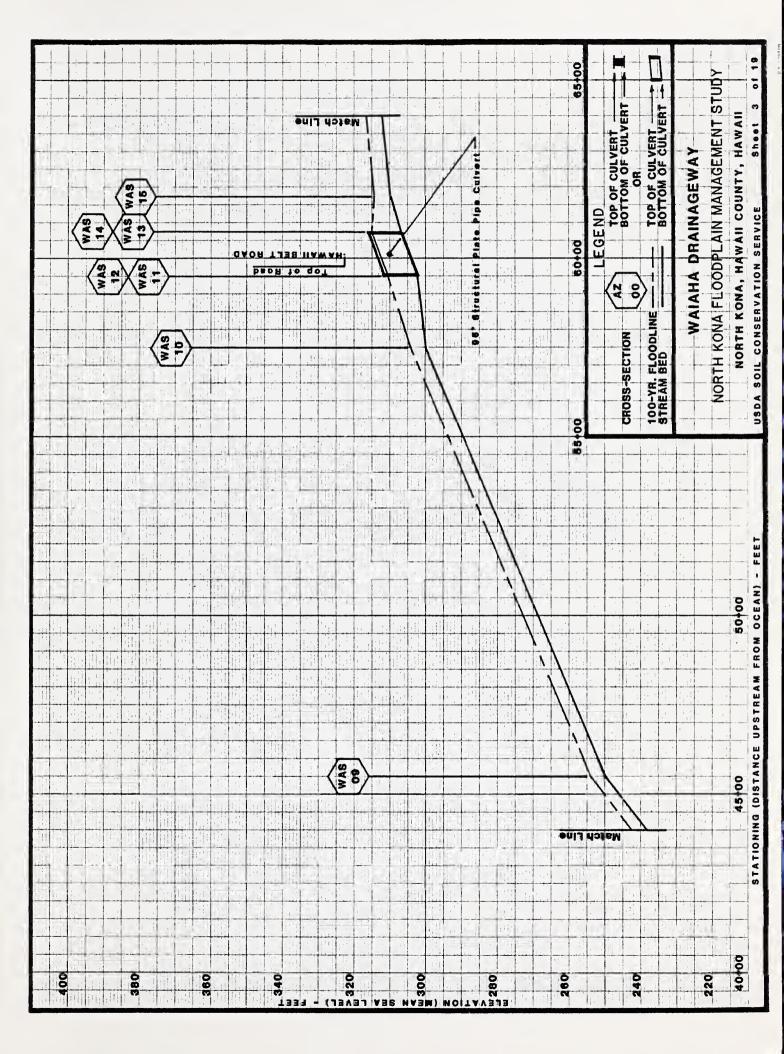
















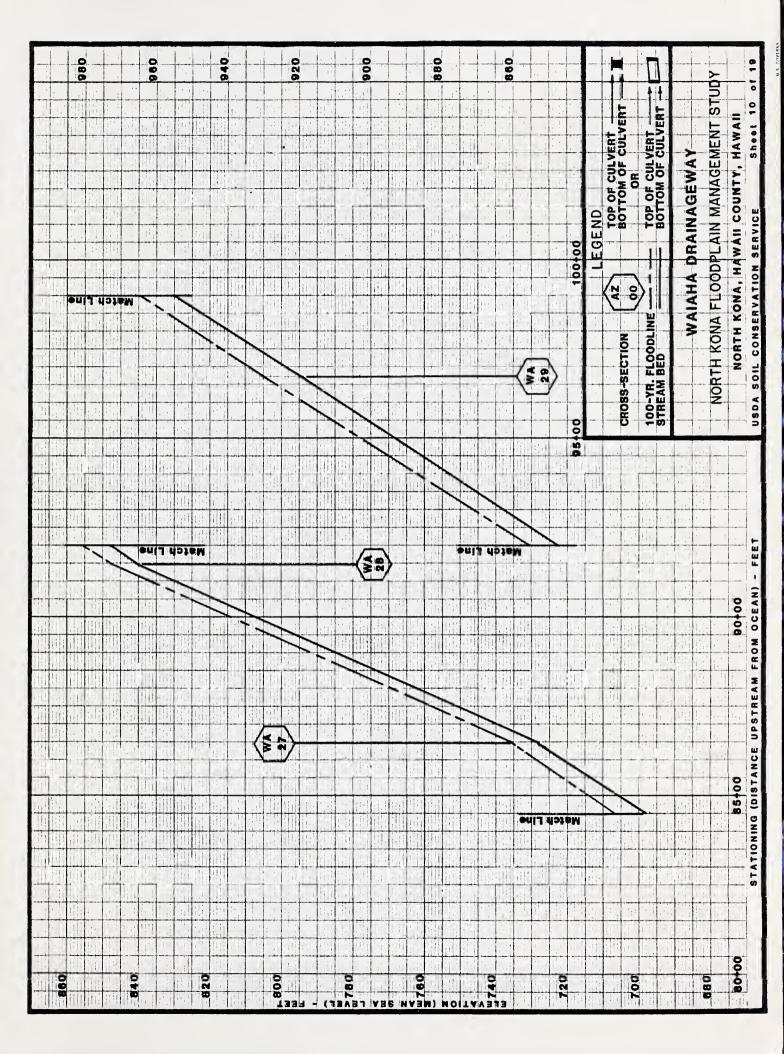






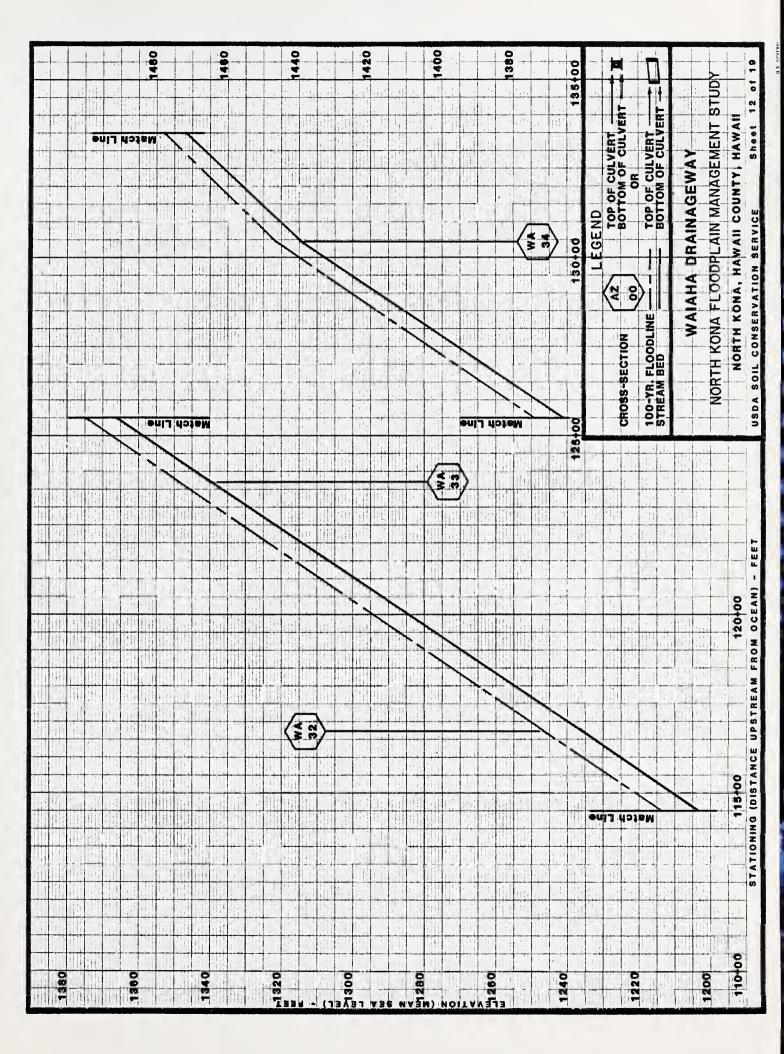






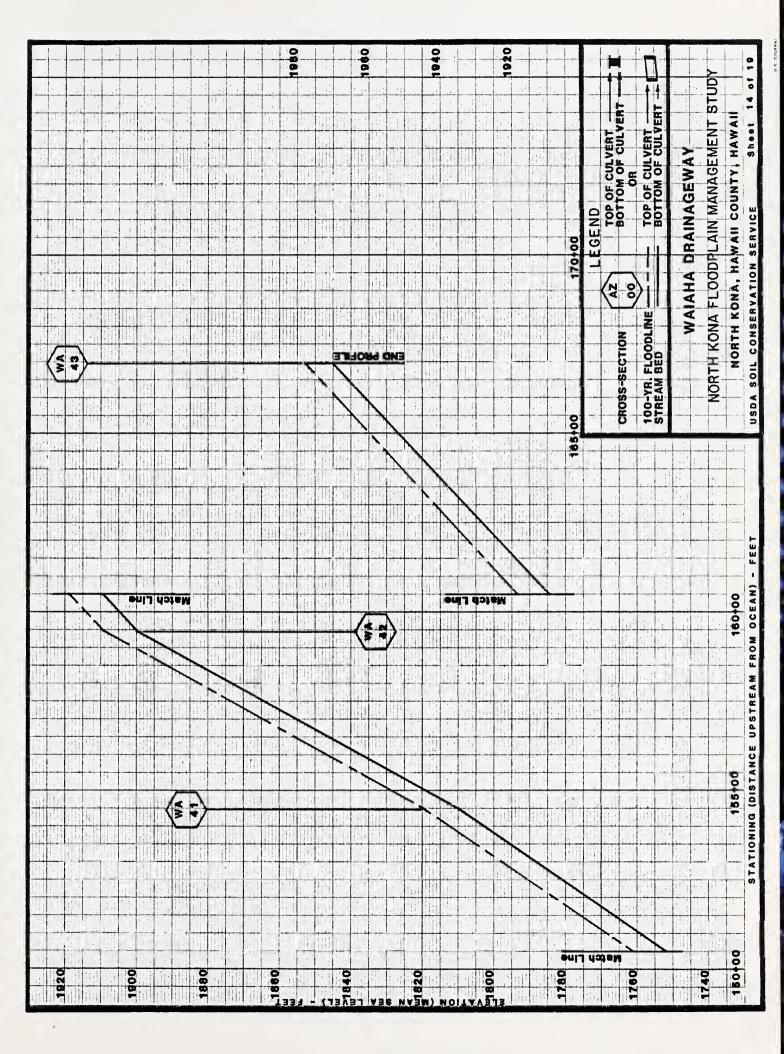




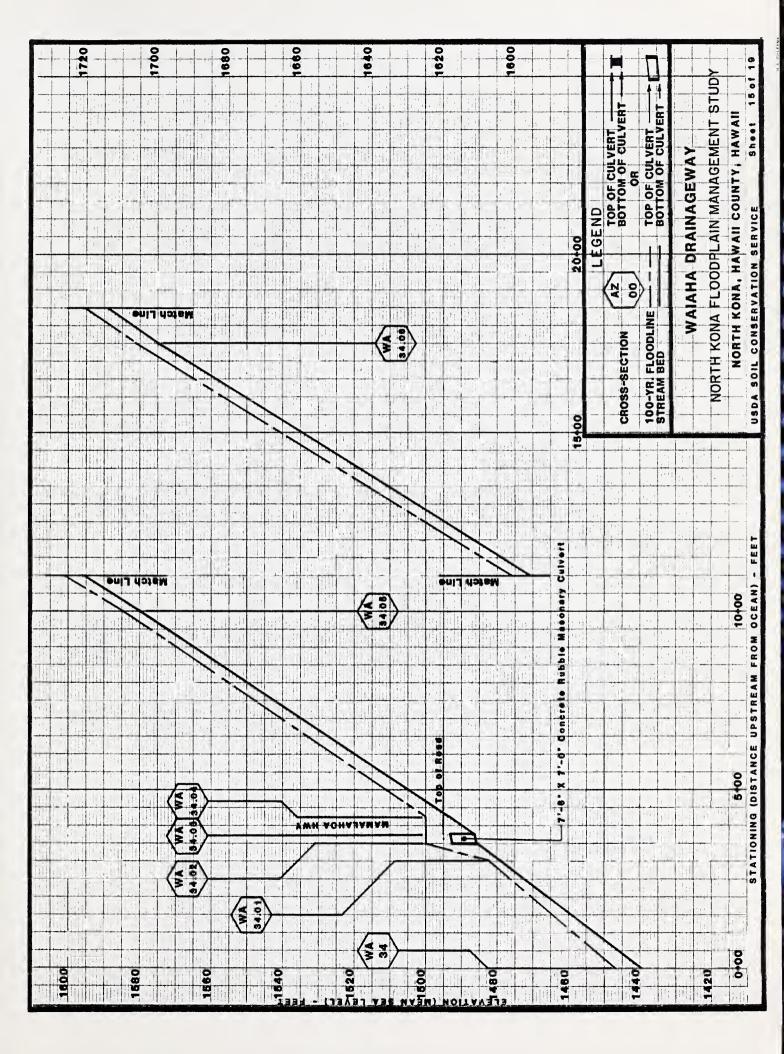




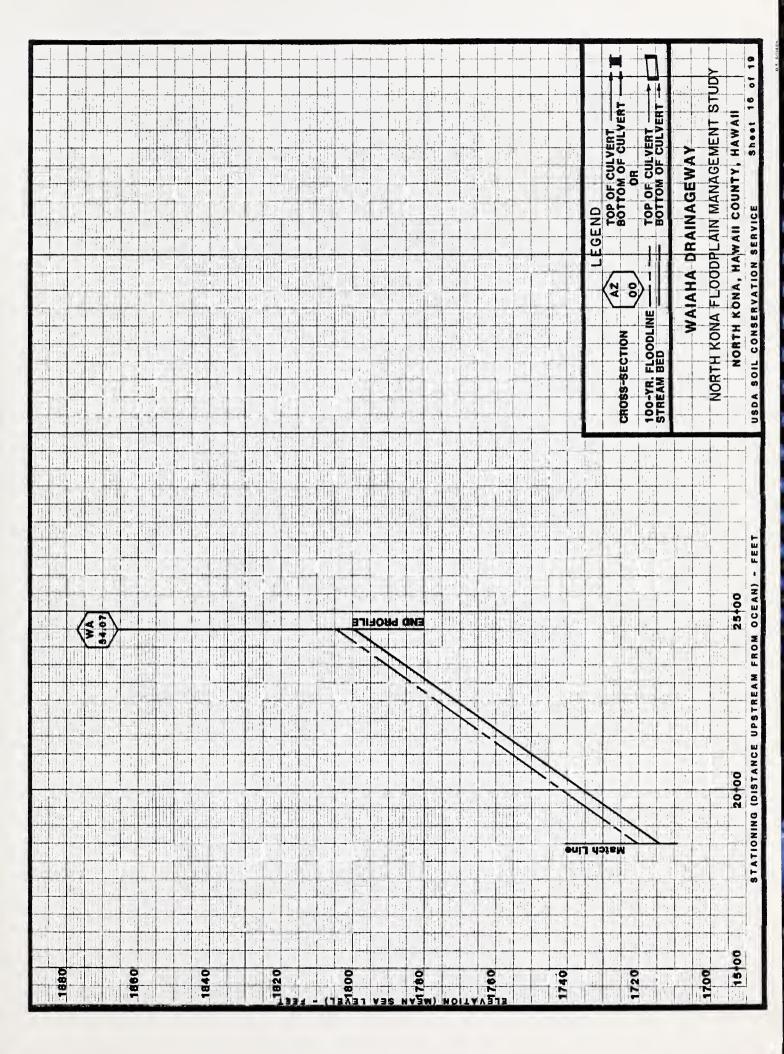














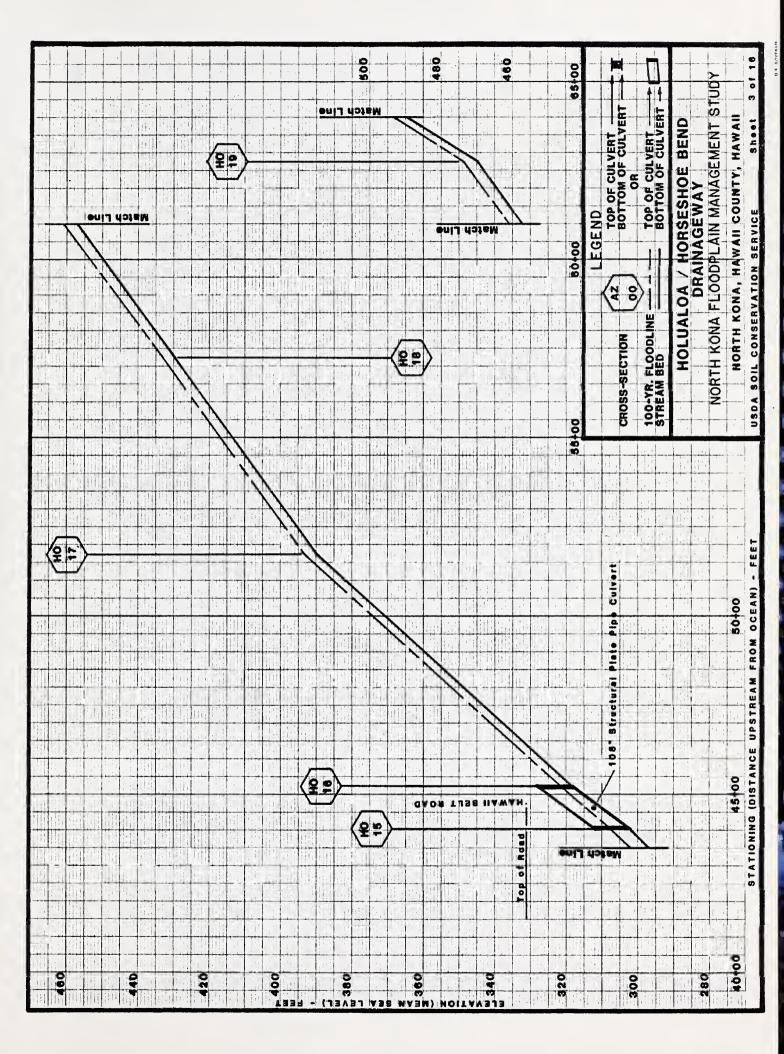








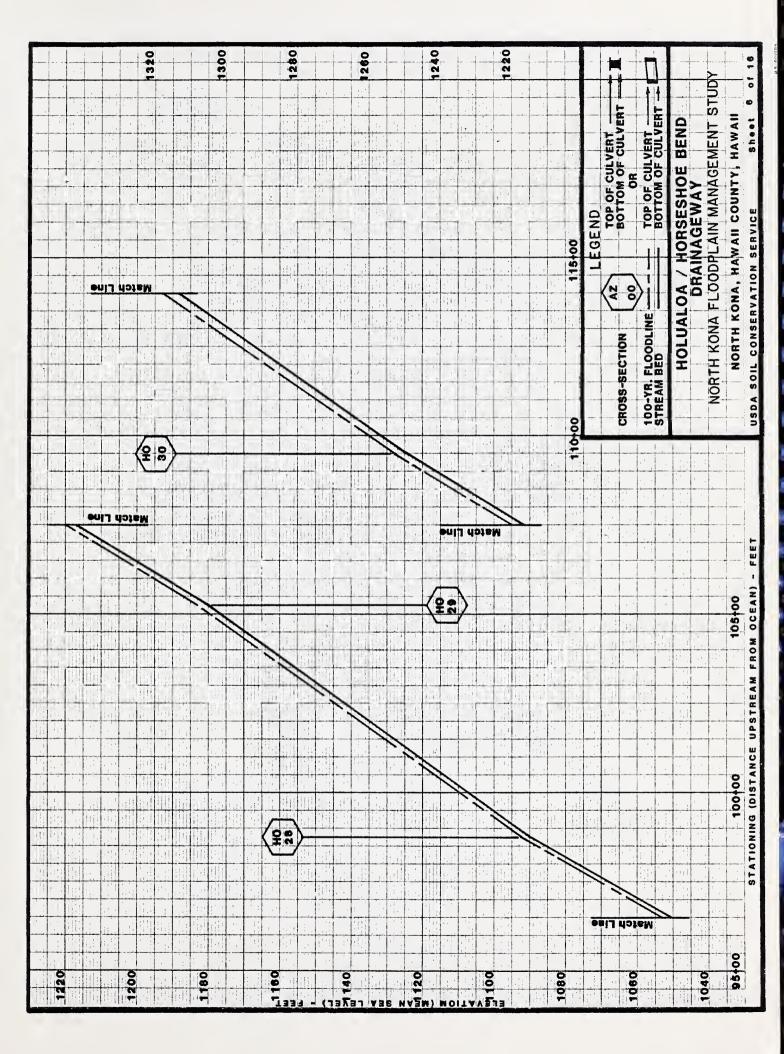










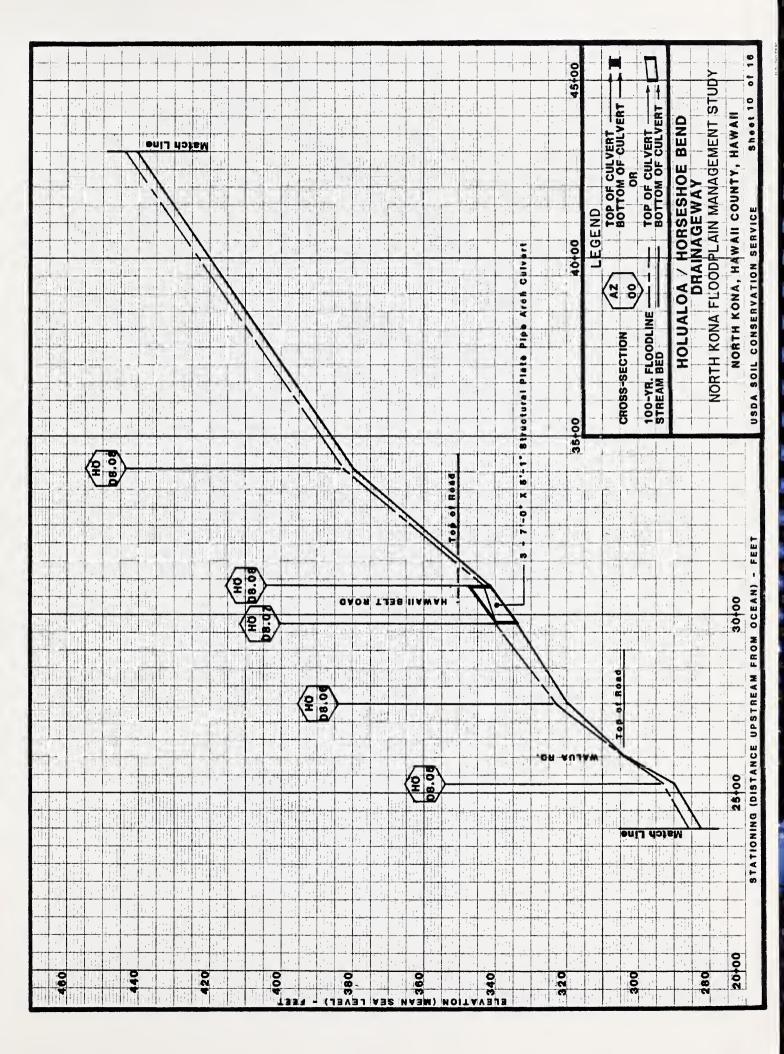






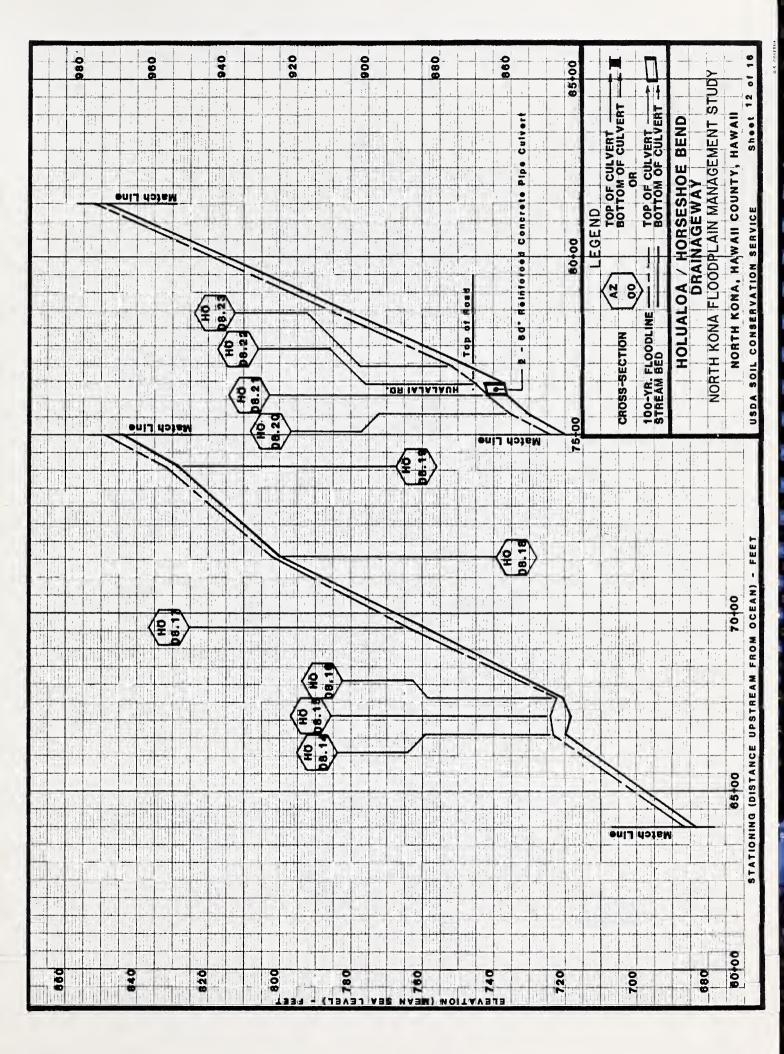






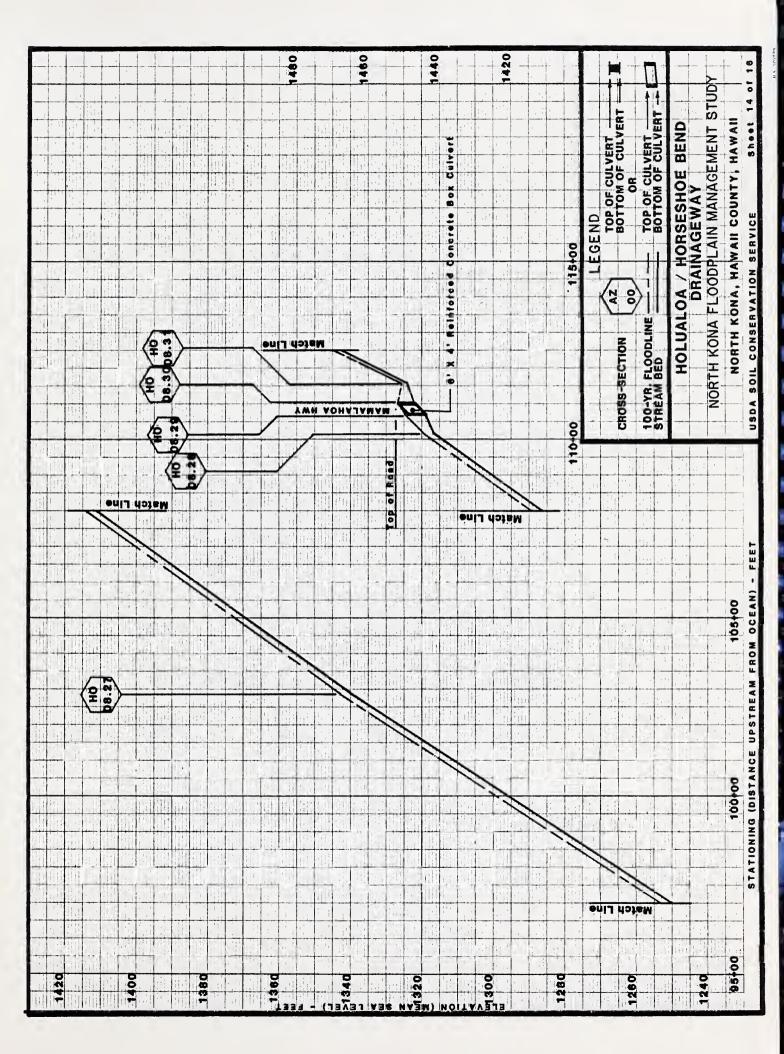








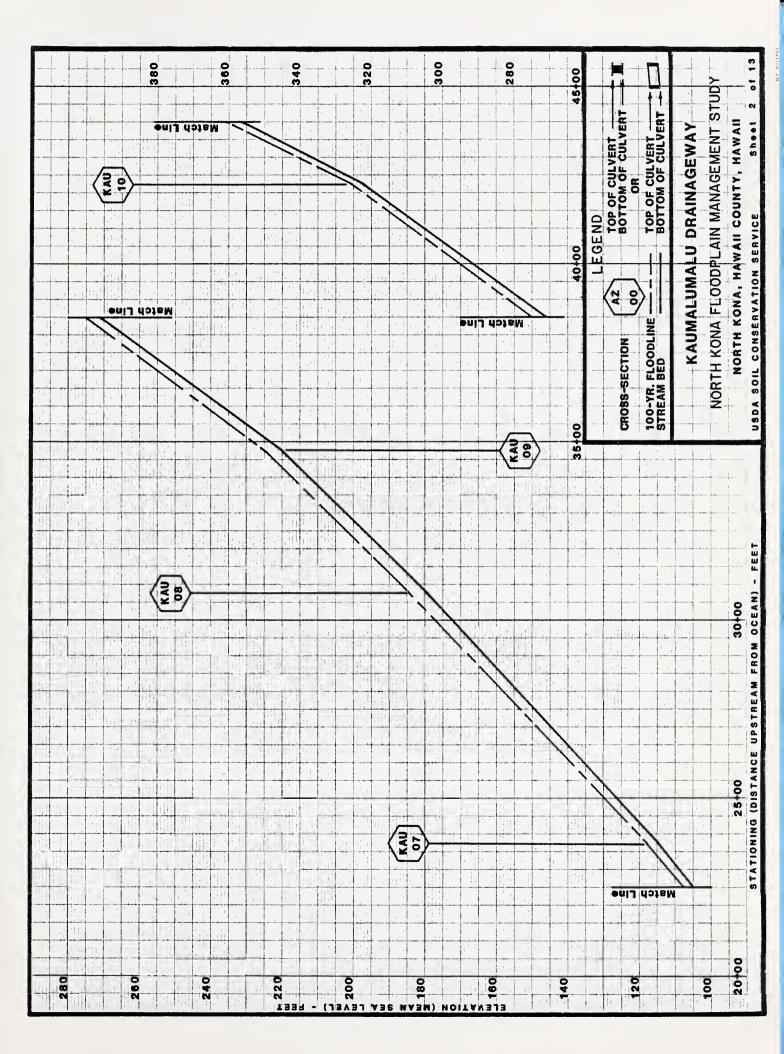




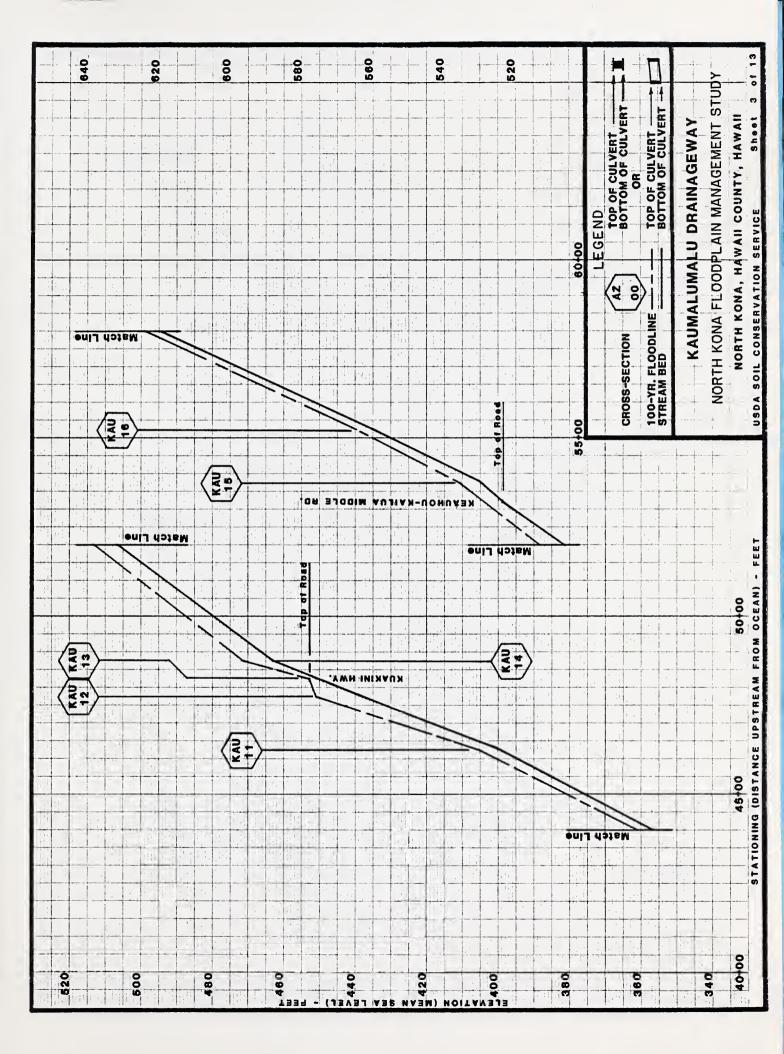




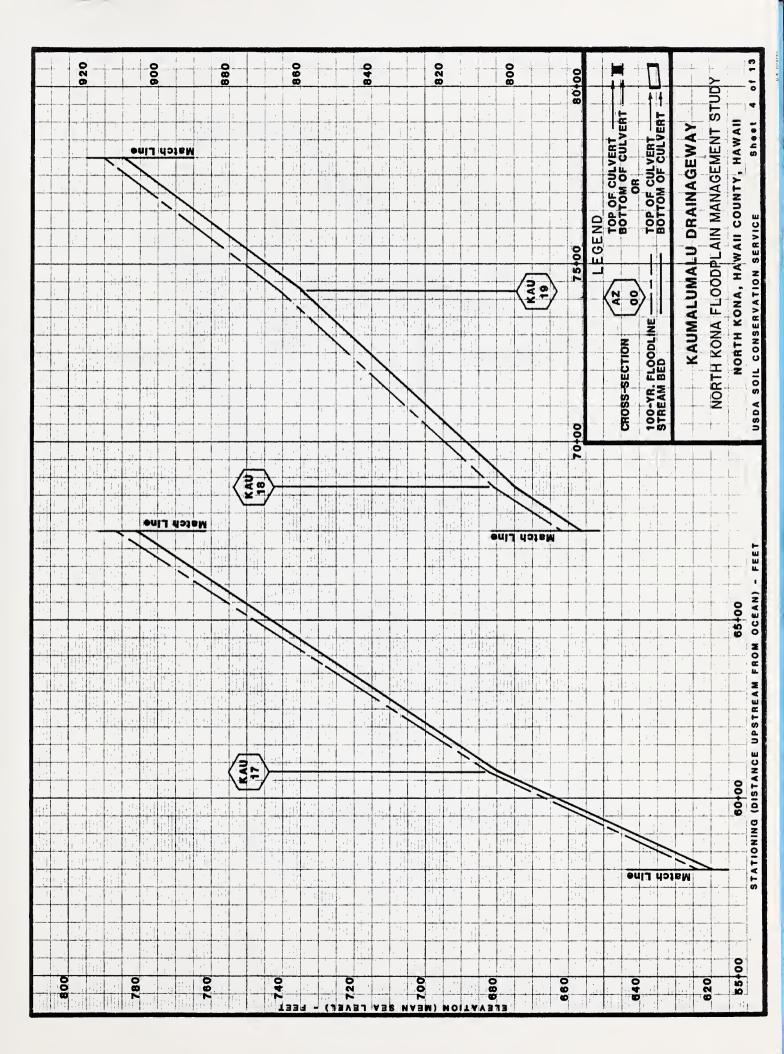




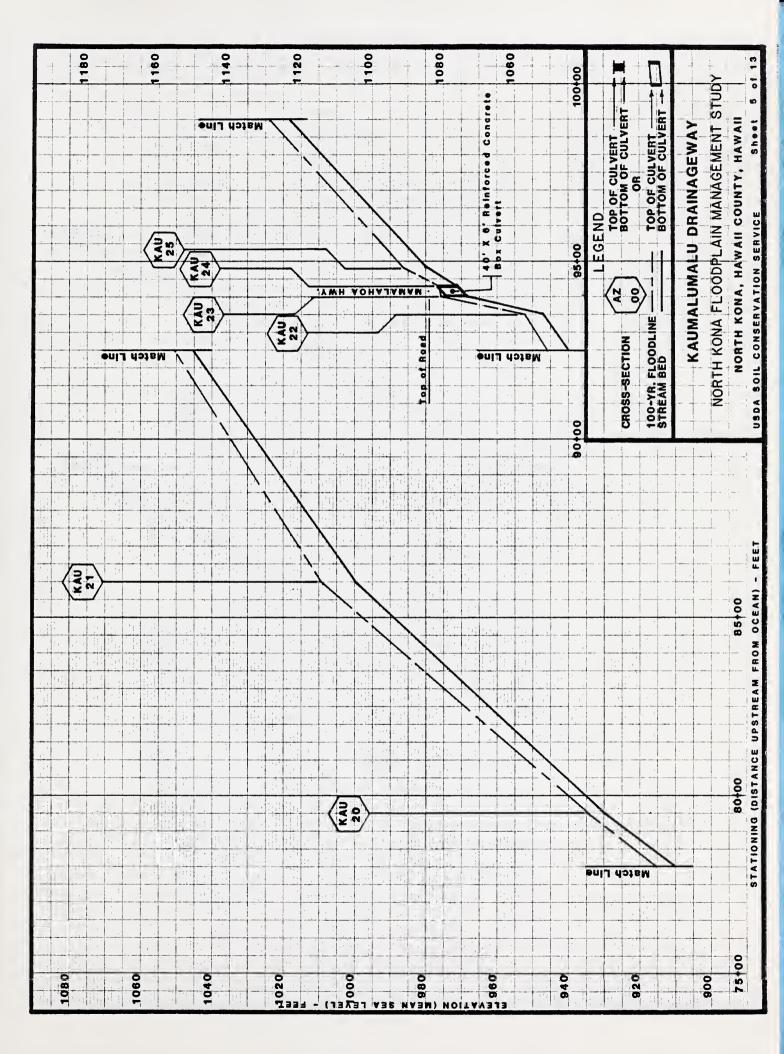




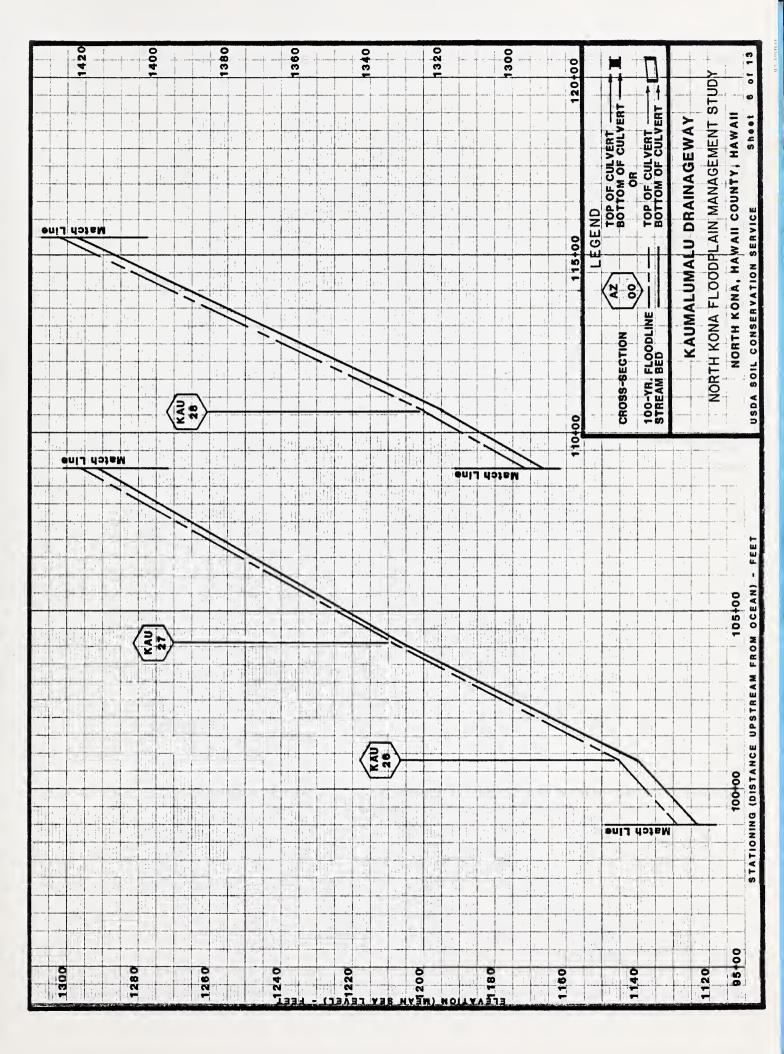




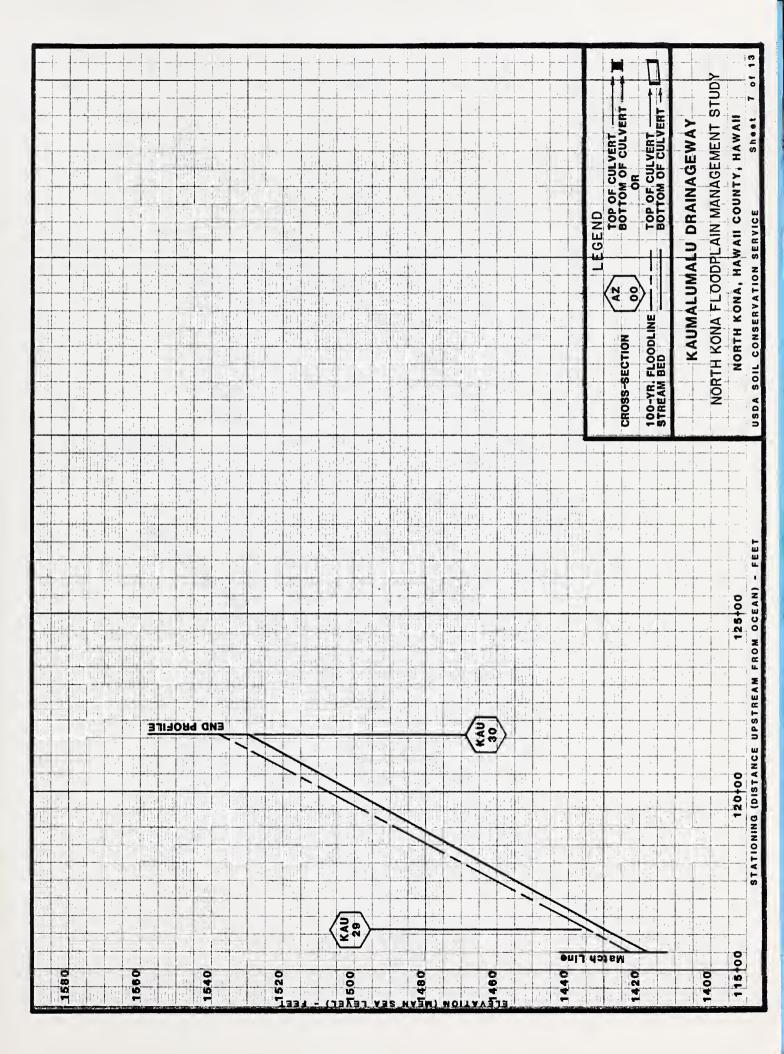




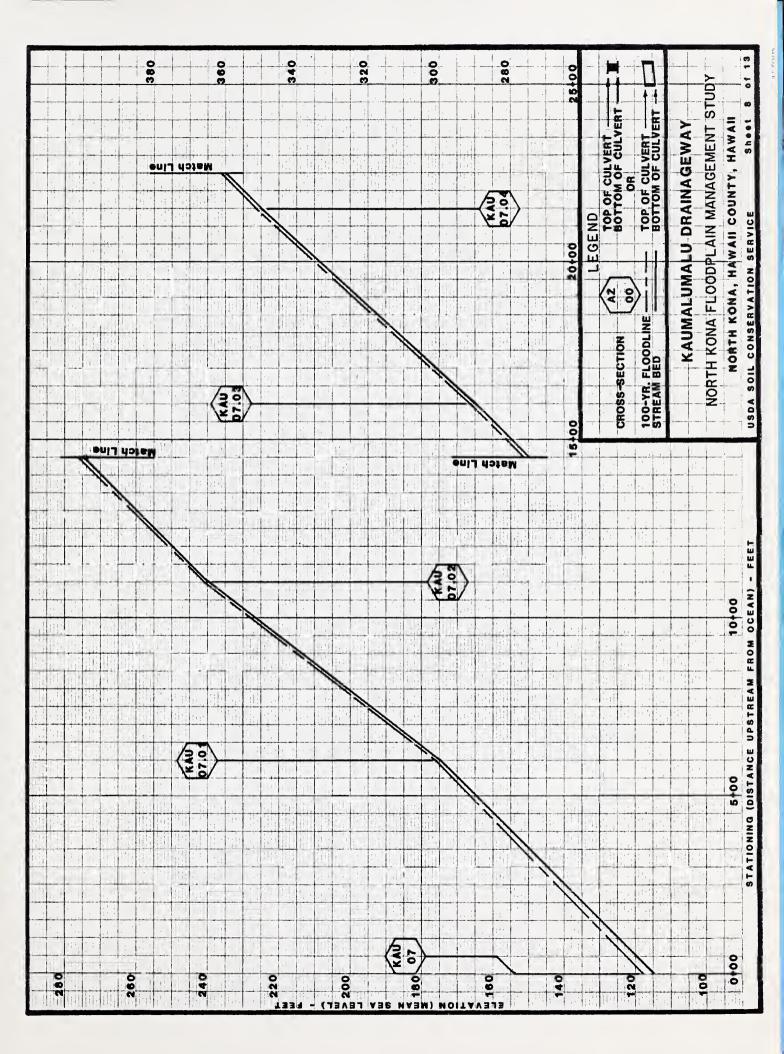




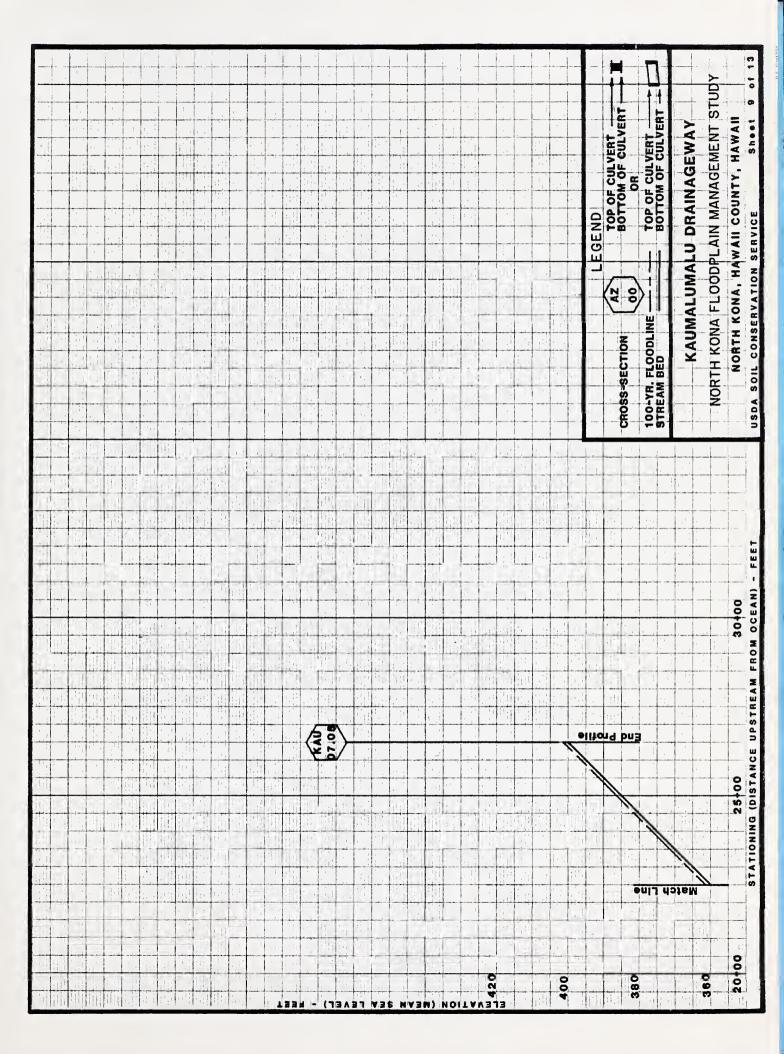




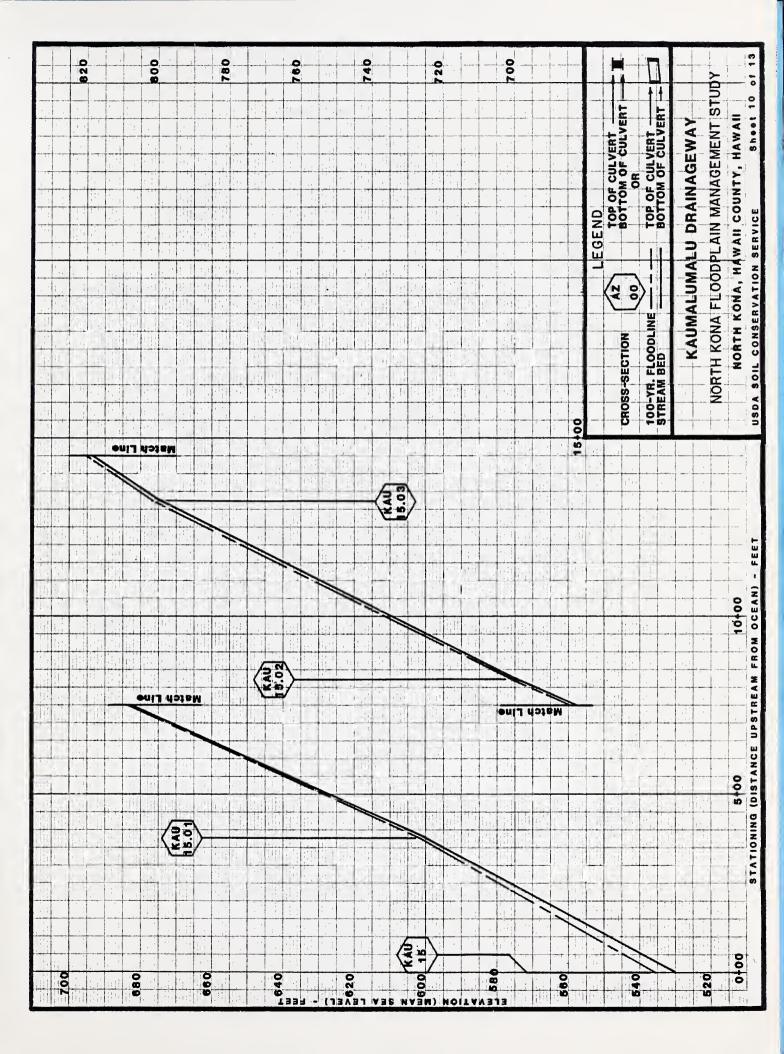




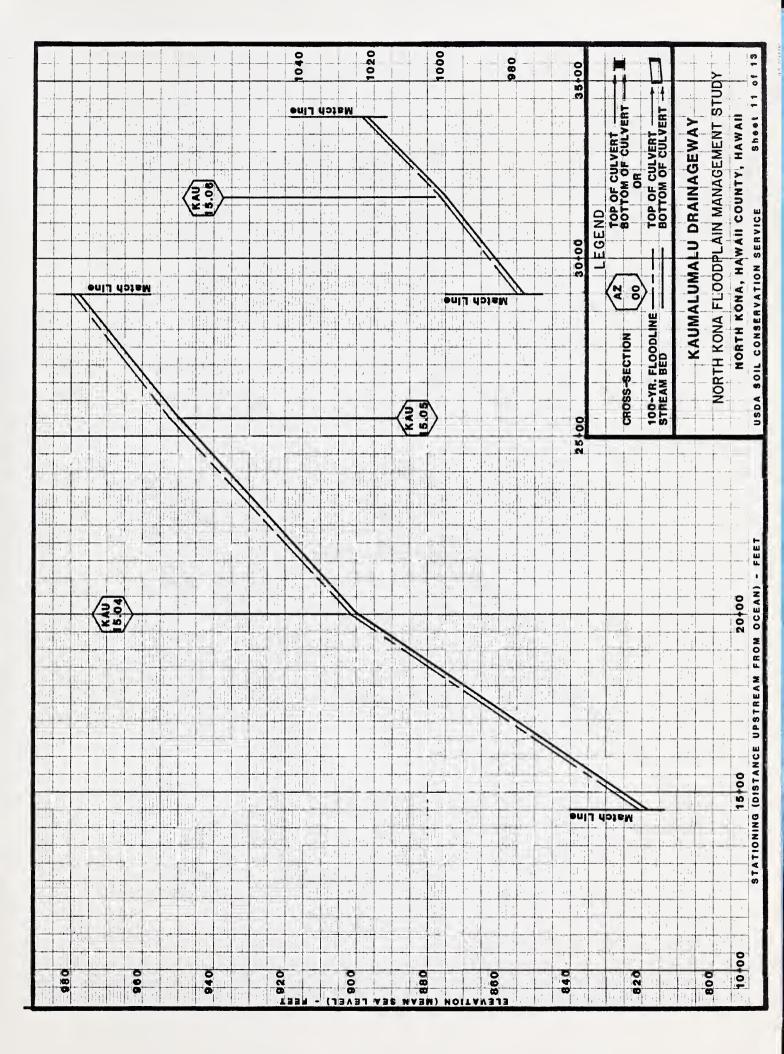




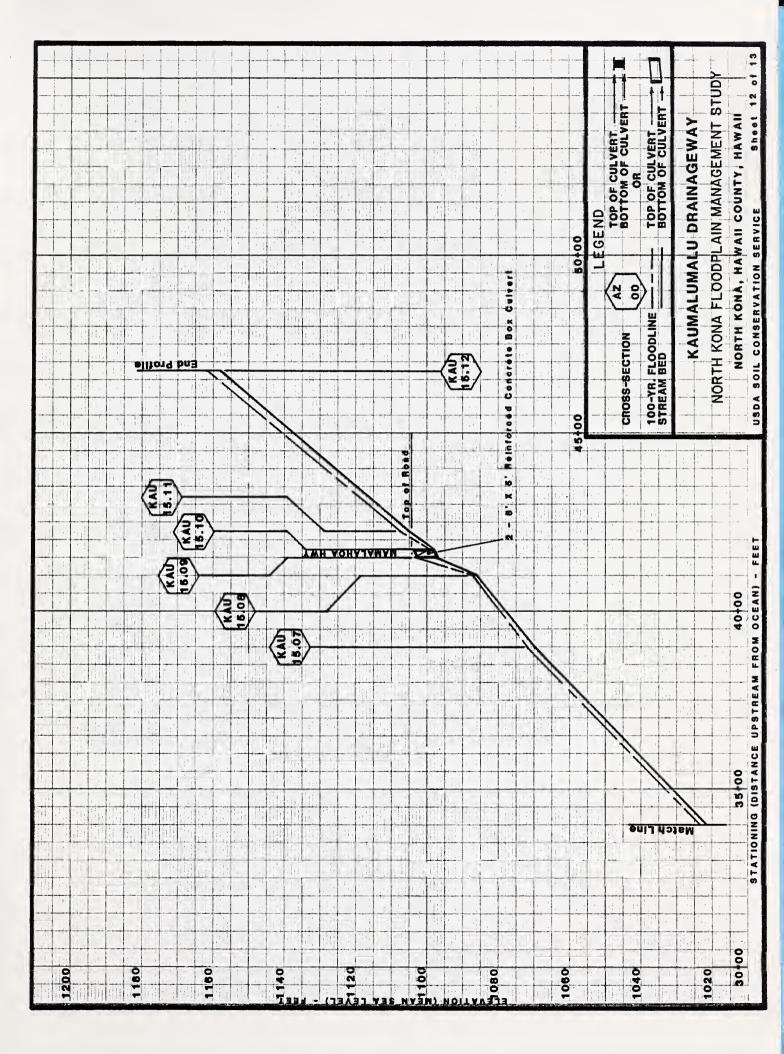




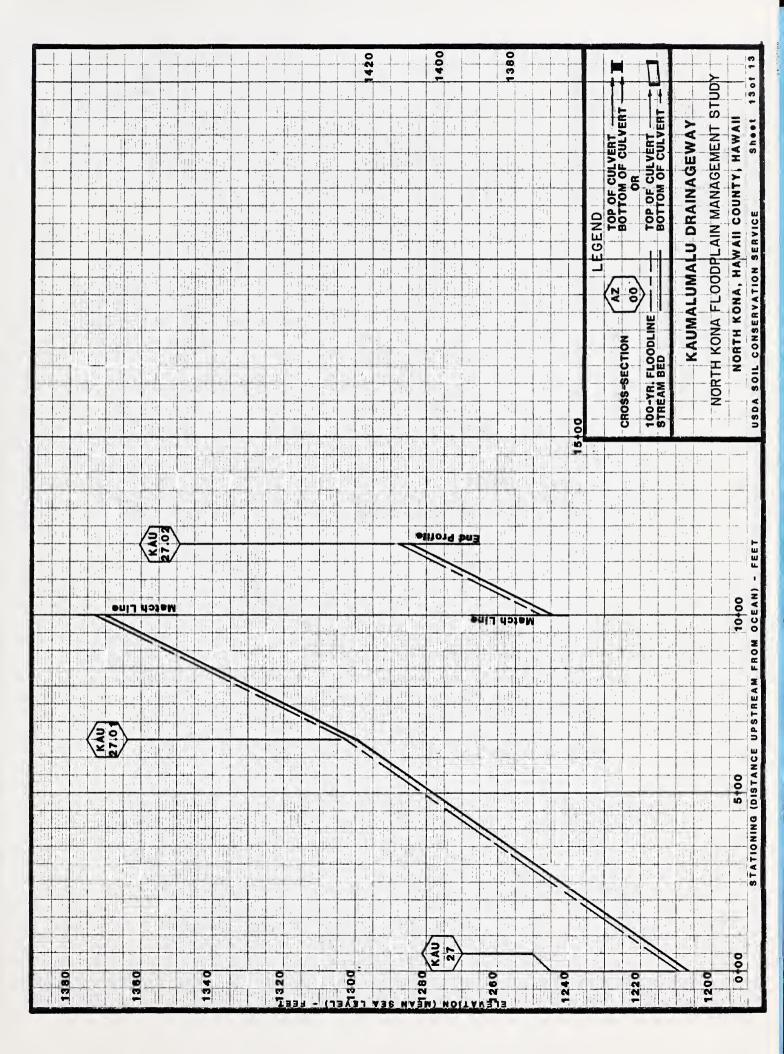














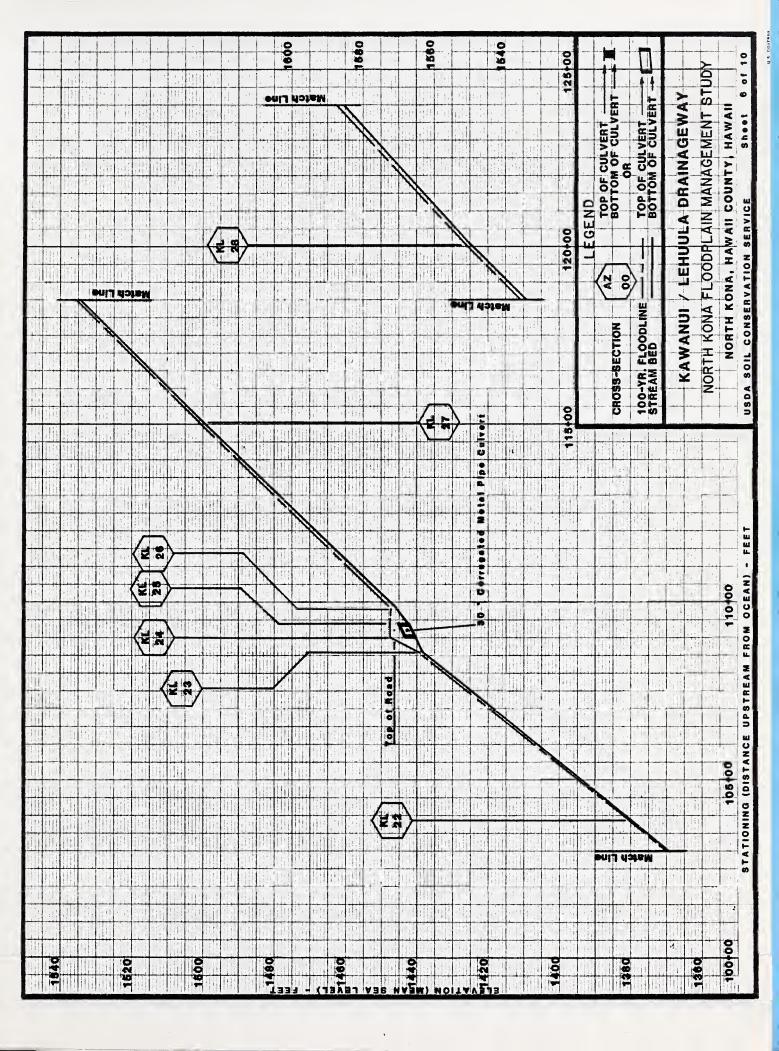




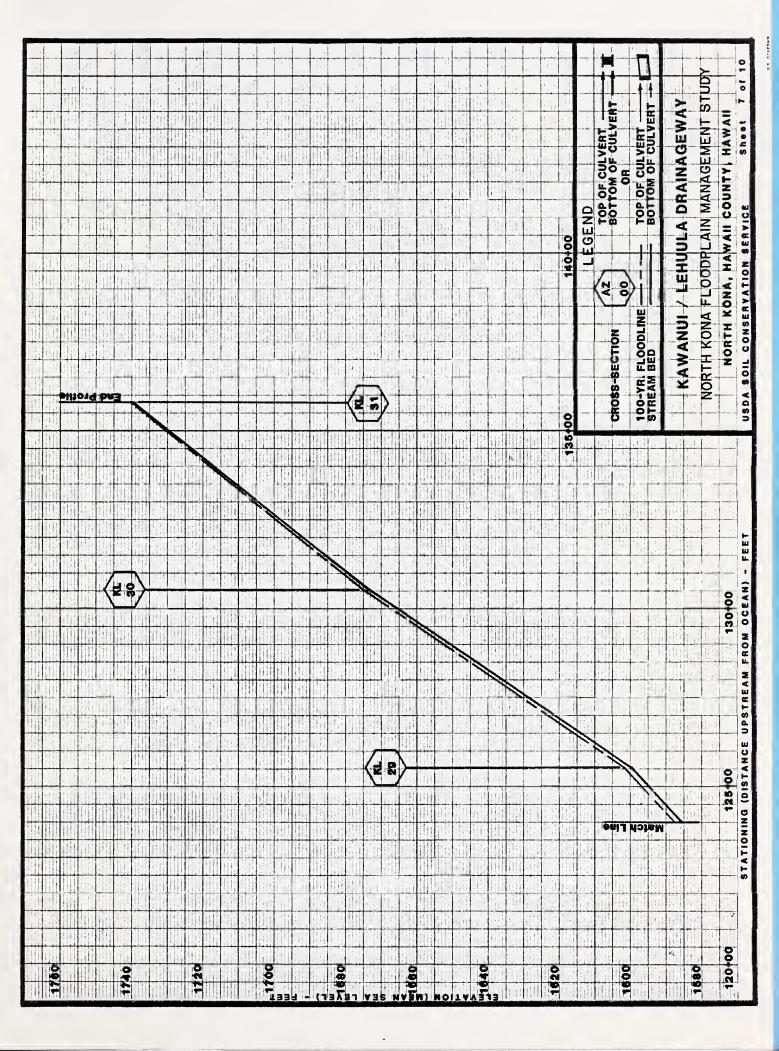
















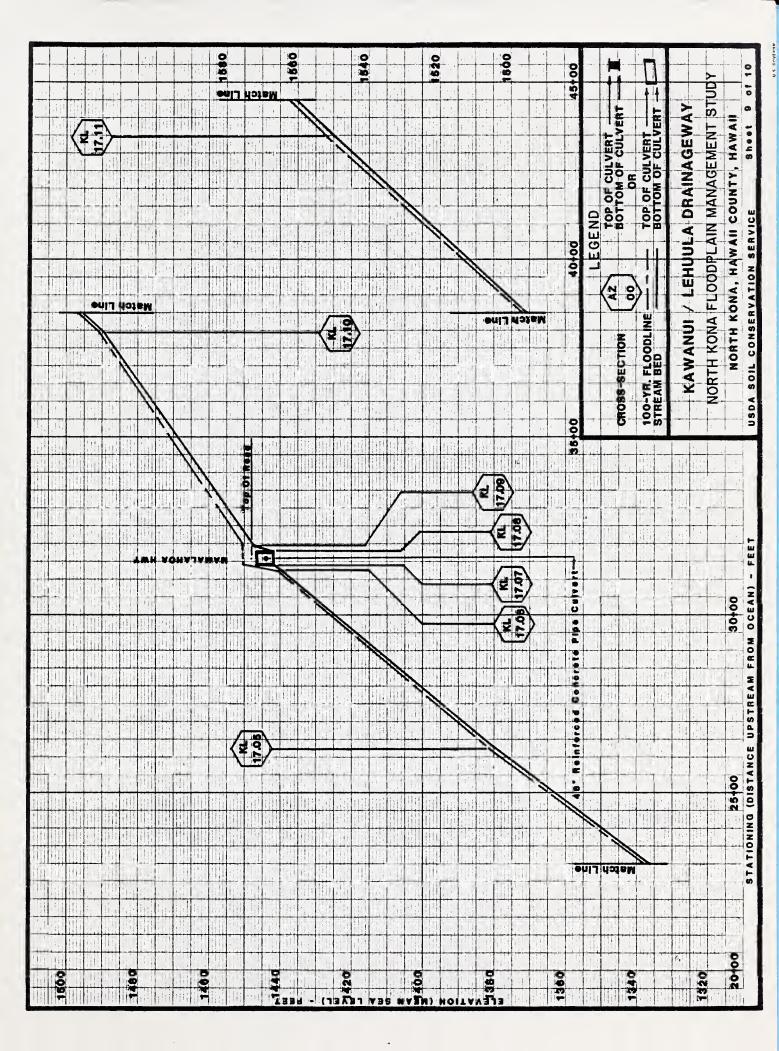
























Table C-1 (page 1 of 3)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Keopu Drainageway

	:	: :Streambed	:	Cubi			Discharge er Second)		r Surface Mean Sea		
	: :	Elevation	:_			7	<i>l</i> ear			:	Yea	r	
Number	:Station:	(Ft. MSL)	:	10	:	50	: 100	: 500)	: 10 :	50 :	100 :	500
KE01	0+00	5.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	50	: : 5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4
KE02	1+40	9.5	:	560		1120	1610	246	50	10.8	11.3	11.6	12.0
KE03	4+70	15.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	50	: 18.3	19.8	20.7	21.2
KE04	8+70	34.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	0	35.1	35.7	36.0	36.5
KE05	13+70	45.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	60	51.0	52.5	53.0	53.8
KE06	20+20	95.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	0	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.2
KE07	24+95	130.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	0	: 134.5	136.0	167.0	138.2
KE08	31+95	200.0	:	560		1120	1610	246	0	202.0	202.7	203.1	203.6
KE09	35+95	216.3	: 	560		1120	1610	246	0	218.2	220.3	221.3	222.4
KE10	36+79	218.0	:	530		1050	1570	240	00	220.9	221.8	222.2	223.0
KEll	38+54	235.0	:	530		1050	1570	240	00	237.2	238.0	238.4	238.9
KE12	45+04	295.0	:	530		1050	1570	240	00	: 296.1	296.6	297.0	297.4
KE13	51+04	380.0	:	530		1050	1570	240	00	381.1	381.8	382.1	382.5
KE14	62+54	490.0	:	530		1050	1570	240	00	492.8	493.9	494.5	495.1
KE20	73+54	560.0	: :	1000		2100	3010	455	50	: 562.0	562.6	562.9	563.2
KE21	83+29	670.0	:	1000		2100	3010	788	30	672.0	672.8	673.3	673.8
KE22	90+79	720.0	:	4000		2100	3010	455	50	722.1	722.9	723.3	723.8
KE23	97+29	812.8	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	: 815.5	817.5	819.3	821.0
KE24	98+04	820.0	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	822.4	823.8	825.0	826.6
KE25	99+29	846.1	:	860		2050	2940	447	70	848.8	850.8	852.2	854.2
KE26	102+04	878.4	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	: 882.1	884.4	886.3	889.1
KE27	105+79	895.7	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	898.8	900.9	902.5	904.5
KE28	110+29	934.2	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	937.0	939.0	940.3	942.3
KE29	112+79	960.7	:	960		2050	2940	447	70	: 962.8	964.4	965.6	967.2

Table C-1 (page 2 of 3) Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data Keopu Drainageway

	•	: :	Cubic		scharge Second	(cfs)	: Water Surface Elevation : Feet Mean Sea Level (MSL)				
		:Elevation:_			ar		. 10		ar		
Number	:Station	:(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :	100 :	500	<u>: 10 :</u>	50 :	100 :	500	
KE30	114+54	999.0	960	2050	2940	4470	1001.9	1003.8	1005.2	1007.0	
KE31	117+29	1030.8	960	2050	2940	4470	1033.2	1034.9	1036.0	1037.9	
KE32	119+54	1067.0 :	960 	2050	2940	4470	: 1070.8	1073.0	1074.5	1077.5	
KE33	122+29	1082.1 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1084.3	1085.6	1086.4	1088.1	
KE34	124+04	1125.3 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1128.2	1129.8	1130.8	1133.0	
KE35	125+29	1139.4 :	960 	2050 	2940	4470	: 1141.9	1143.3	1144.3	1146.3	
KE36	128+04	1185.6 :	360	2050	2940	4470	1188.4	1189.6	1190.4	1192.2	
KE37	139+29	1396.5 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1398.3	1400.8	1402.0	1403.9	
KE38	143+29	1408.6 :	960 	2050	2940	4470	: 1451.3	1453.0	1454.0	1455.5	
KE39	146+79	1480.6 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1484.0	1486.1	1487.4	1489.8	
KE40	147+19	1490.0 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1493.3	1495.1	1496.5	1499.5	
KE41	147+44	1491.6 :	960 	2050	2940	4470	: 1494.5	1496.0	1497.3	1500.0	
KE42	147+69	1493.2 :	960	2050	2940	4470	: 1495.1	1496.6	1497.7	1500.2	
KE43	147+94	1502.9	960	2050	2940	4470	1504.9	1506.6	1508.2	1511.7	
KE44	148+04	1506.8 :	960 	2050	2940	4470	1509.3	1510.9	1513.1	1518.2	
KE45	148+10	1508.9 :	960	2050	2940	4470	: 1511.6	1514.1	1515.8	1518.7	
KE46	148+19	1511.4 :	960	2050	2940	4470	1513.6	1515.0	1516.3	1518.8	
KE47	148+34	1514.1 :	960	2050	2940	3800	1517.3	1519.0	1520.4	1520.9	
KE48	148+61	1515.3 :	960	2050	2940	3800	1517.2	1518.9	1520.3	1520.8	
KE49	149+11	1522.0 :	840	1840	2650	4050	1590.7	1591.4	1591.8	1592.6	
KE50	152+11	1588.0 :	840	1840	2650	4050	1590.7	1591.4	1591.8	1592.6	
KE51	154+21	1606.0 :	840	1840	2650	4050	1610.0	1611.1	1611.7	1612.6	
KE52	157+71	1650.0	840	1840	2650	4050	1652.5	1653.4	1653.9	1654.6	
KE53	168+21	1810.0 :	840	1840	2650	4050	1812.2	1813.0	1813.4	1813.9	

Table C-1 (page 3 of 3)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Keopu Drainageway

	:	:		Peak Dis	-			r Surface		
	:	:Streambed:_ :Elevation:	Cubic F	<u>reet Per</u> Yea			reet	Mean Sea Yea		MDL)
Number	·Station	n:(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :			10 :	50 :		500
Number	.bcacro	: (1.6. 1.00):	10 .	- 30 .	100 .	300	. 10 .		100 .	
KEN01	0+00	4.5	590	1170	1680	2540	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.1
KEN02	6+00	30.0	590	1170	1680	2540	32.4	33.2	33.7	34.4
KEN03	11+75	65.0 :	590	1170	1680	2540	67.6	68.7	69.3	70.0
KEN04	18+75	115.0 :	590	1170	1680	2540	: 117.0	117.8	118.4	118.9
KEN05	25+75	145.0 :	590	1170	1680	2540	148.1	149.0	149.6	150.4
KEN06	26+85	149.7 :	590	1170	1680	2540	151.9	153.3	154.4	155.8
KEN07	28+05	153.3 :	590	1130	1630	2470	157.5	162.4	166.8	174.0
KEN08	32+05	180.0	550	1130	1630	2470	180.4	182.1	182.8	183.5
KEN09	38+05	225.0 :	550	1130	1630	2470	226.6	227.4	227.8	228.4
KEN10	49+30	330.0 :	550	1130	1630	2470	332.0	332.7	333.1	333.6
KEN11	58+30	410.0 :	550	1130	1630	2470	411.9	412.7	413.2	413.9
KEN12	66+80 	500.0 :	550	1130	1630	2470	501.8	502.6	503.1	503.6
KE22.01	. 7+00	800.0 :	-	-	-	385 :			_	802.5
KE22.02	2 18+80	944.0 :		_	_	385 :	_	_	_	946.9
KE22.03	28+60	1070.0 :	_	_	_	385	_	_	_	1072.5
KE22.04	38+20	1244.0 :	_	_	_	385	_	_	_	1246.5
KE22.05	50+80	1430.0 :	_	_	_	385	_	_	_	1433.6
KE22.06	N/A	1230.0 :	_	_	_	385	_	_	_	1233.9



Table C-2 (page 1 of 2) Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data Hienaloli Drainageway

	:	: :Streambed:						: Water Surface Elevation : Feet Mean Sea Level (MSL)			
		:Elevation:			ear		:		Yea		
Number	:Station	:(Ft. MSL):	10	50	: 100	: 500	:	10 :	50 :	100 :	500
HI01	0+00	1.0 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	:	4.7	6.2	7.2	7.2
н102	2+20	3.8	1550	2690	3690	5180		7.2	8.6	9.8	10.0
н I 03	9+00	18.7 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	: 	21.4	22.6	23.7	24.9
HI04	13+30	42.8 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	:	45.1	46.4	47.5	49.0
н105	14+60	58.5	1550	2690	3690	5180	:	61.0	62.3	63.4	65.2
нI06 	15+20	64.6 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	:	67.3	68.5 	69.6	71.6
н107	19+00	96.2 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	:	98.7	100.4	101.9	104.2
н108	20+95	117.8 :	1550	2690	3690	5180	: 1	20.7	123.2	125.5	128.4
нI09 	22+95	140.0 :	1510	2640	3620	5100	: 1	42.3	145.5 	147.3	149.2
HI10	29+30	175.7 :	1510	2640	3000	3000	: 1	80.3	181.2	181.5	181.5
HIll	34+45	196.0 :	1510	2640	3000	3000	: 1	99.1	199.4	199.6	199.6
HI12	39+20	215.0 :	1510	2640	3000	3000	: 2	15.8	217.8	218.2	218.2
н113	42+35	242.6 :	1510	2650	3000	3000	: 2	41.8	248.1	249.8	249.8
HI14	43+25	244.0 :	1510	2650	3000	3000	: 2	44.6	246.9	249.5	249.5
нI15 	44+75 	247.2 :	1510	2650 	3000	3000	: 2	51.7	253.6 	254.1	254.1
HI16	53+75	310.0 :	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 3 :	14.9	316.1	316.9	318.0
HI17	61+00	340.0 :	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 3	47.7	349.3	350.4	351.7
нI18 	67+50	400.0:	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 4	06.5	408.4	409.6	411.0
н119	73+65	470.0 :	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 4	73.6	475.3	476.3	477.2
нІ20	79+15	528.0	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 5	33.1	534.3	535.1	536.1
нI21 	85+40	570.0:	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 5	74.3	574.5	574.7	575.2
н122	92+90	660.0 :	1510	2650	3650	5140	: 6	63.6	664.4	665.0	665.6
н123	98+40	700.0	970	1830	2520	3660	: 7	03.5	704.1	704.6	705.3
HI24	109+15	800.0 :	970	1830	2520	3660	: 8	02.5	802.8	803.1	803.6

Table C-2 (page 2 of 2)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Hienaloli Drainageway

	:	: :		Peak Dis				er Surfac		
	:	:Streambed:_ :Elevation:		<u>Peet Per</u> Yea		(cts)	: Feet	Mean Sea Ye		MSL)
Number	: •Station	::(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :		: 500	: 10		100 :	500
н125	116+90	870.0 :	970	1830	2520	3660	:	874.0	874.6	875.3
н126	122+90	950.0	970	1830	2520	3660	: 952.1	953.4	954.1	954.6
HI27	132+90	1134.0 :	970	1830	2520	3660	: 1139.2	1140.0	1140.6	1141.3
н128	138+90	1200.0 :	970	1830	2520	3660	: 1204.2 :	1205.2	1205.8	1206.8
HI29	144+40	1290.0 :	970	1830	2520	3660	: 1290.8	1291.2	1291.5	1291.9
ні30	151+40	1390.0:	970	1820	2520	3660	: 1392.9	1393.6	1394.0	1394.7
HI31	155+90	1461.5 :	970	1830	2520	3660	: 1465.3	1467.1	1468.2	1469.7
HI32	146+40	1483.8	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1488.3	1490.9	1492.4	1494.6
н133	156+64	1488.4 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1490.2	1490.8	1492.2	1494.0
н134	157+14	1502.0 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1508.2	1508.9	1509.4	1510.3
н135	163+14	1570.0 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1573.2 :	1574.3	1574.9	1575.8
HI36	171+14	1660.0 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1665.2	1666.0	1666.6	1667.5
н137	178+14	1730.0 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1734.8	1735.5	1735.9	1736.7
HI38	187+14	1850.0 :	900	1710	2340	3400	: 1855.0	1857.2	1858.7	1860.3
 HIN10	29+95	167.7 :			630	2100	: -		171.6	174.5
HIN11	34+95	191.4	-	-	630	2100	: -	-	193.6	195.2
HIN12	38+95	215.0 :	_	-	630	2100	: -	_	216.6	218.6
HIN13	41+70	238.3 :	_	-	650	2140	: -	_	240.3	243.3
HIN14	42+60	240.2	_	-	650	2140	: -	-	245.3	249.7
HIN15	44+10	245.2 :	_	_	650	2140	: -	-	247.5	248.5

Table C-3 (page 1 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Waiaha Drainageway

	:	::		Peak Di	_	, ,	:		r Surface		
	:	:Streambed:_ :Elevation:	Cubic			(cfs)		eet	Mean Sea		MSL)
Number	: :Station	:: (Ft. MSL):	10 :	Ye 50 :		500	:]	0 :	Yea 50 :	100 :	500
WAS01	0+00	5.0:	1320	1950	2670	3710	:	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2
WAS02	4+50	40.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 4	12.0	42.5	43.3	43.7
WAS03	7+50	54.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 5	4.0	54.7	55.0	55.2
WAS04	17+50	90.0:	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 9	1.7	92.3	92.7	93.3
WAS05	27+50	140.0	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 14	13.0	143.9	144.6	145.4
WAS06	35+00	185.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 18	86.0	186.3	186.7	186.9
WAS07	35+50	192.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 19	3.7	194.2	194.8	195.3
WAS08	38+50	195.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 19	7.2	199.9	200.0	200.1
WAS09	45+50 	250.0 :	1320	1950	2670 	3710 	: 25	2.5	253.4	254.0	254.9
WAS10	57+50	300.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 30	2.7	303.5	304.3	304.9
WAS11	59+50	302.4 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 30	8.7	309.8	310.5	310.9
WAS12	59+51 	302.4 :	1320	1950	2670 	3710 	:	-	-	-	-
WAS13	60+74	307.0 :	1320	1950	2670	3710	:	-	-	-	-
WAS14	60+75	307.0:	1320	1950	2670	3710	: 31 :	.2.4	315.1	315.1	315.5
WAS15	61+75	310.0 :	1320	1950	2670 	3710	: 31	.2.7	313.5	314.3	315.0
WAS16	72+25	320.0 :	-	510	860	1530	: 32	20.0	323.0	324.7	326.6
WAS17	82+58	440.0 :	-	510	860	1530	: 44	0.0	440.4	440.8	441.3
was18	87+25 	473.8 :	-	510	860	1530 	: 47	3.8	476.7	477.7	478.8
WAS19	87+26	473.8 :	-	510	860	1530	:	-	-	-	-
WAS20	88+14	176.2 :	-	510	860	1530	:	-	-	-	-
WAS21	88+05 	476.2 :	-	510	860	1530 	: 47	6.2	479.0	480.9	483.0
WAS22	90+05	500.0 :	-	510	860	1530	: 50	0.0	502.3	503.0	504.2
							:				
		:					:				

Table C-3 (page 2 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Waiaha Drainageway

	:	: : :Streambed:	Cubic		scharge Second	(cfs)	:			e Elevat: Level (1	
	:	:Elevation:			ar		:		Ye		
Number	:Station	:(Ft. MSL):	10	: 50 :		500	:	10 :	50 :	100 :	500
WA01	0+00	2.9	2770	5190	7110	10650	:	10.5	12.7	14.3	16.2
WA02	0+30	5.0	2770	5190	7110	10650	:	13.3	16.0	17.2	18.7
WA03	0+80	6.6 :	2770	5190	7110	10650	: :	16.4	18.8	20.0	21.5
WA04	3+80	15.0 :	2770	5190	7110	10650	:	19.0	20.0	20.7	22.5
WA05	8+55	35.0 :	2770	5190	7110	10650	:	39.3	40.4	40.9	41.6
WA06	10+80	55.0 :	1830	3330	4480	6620	:	58.3	59.8	60.8	62.0
WA07	14+55	95.0 :	1830	3330	4480	6620	:	97.2	98.3	98.8	99.3
80AW	22+05	151.6 :	1830	3330	4480	6620	:	154.8	157.4	158.3	159.3
WA09	22+55	155.6 :	1830	3330	4480	6620	:	162.8	165.6	166.2	167.4
WA10	22+97	156.1 :	2720	5250	7140	10660	:	163.0	164.9	165.7	167.0
WA11	23+47	162.1 :	2720	5250	7140	10660	:	164.0	164.9	165.3	165.5
WA12	28+47	320.0 :	2720	5250	7140	10660	: :	324.2	325.8	326.+	327.7
WA13	33+97	350.6 :	2720	5250	7140	10660	:	352.8	355.7	357.4	359.7
WA14	34+97	352.5	2720	5250	7140	10660	:	354.3	355.8	357.0	359.5
WA15	36+47	360.0 :	1640	3150	4270	6370	: :	362.3	363.3	363.8	364.3
WA16	43+47	430.0 :	1640	3150	4270	6370	:	432.8	433.8	434.4	435.3
WA17	47+47	449.0 :	1640	3150	4270	6370	:	453.0	454.0	454.5	455.3
WA18	47+73	449.8 :	1640	3150	4270	6370	: :	453.5	454.5	455.2	455.7
WA19	51+73	480.0 :	1640	3150	4270	6370	:	484.3	486.0	487.0	488.3
WA20	60+48	558.9	2710	5240	7120	10610	:	563.6	565.3	566.3	567.0
WA21	64+73	579.9 :	2710	5240	7120	10610	:	584.8	586.5	587.3	588.3
WA22	68+98	600.0 :	2710	5240	7120	10610	:	603.5	605.0	605.8	606.7
WA23	76+23	660.0	2710	5240	7120	40610	:	663.5	664.8	665.3	665.8
WA24	81+98	682.7 :	2710	5240	7120	10610	:	693.0	692.2	693.3	695.0

Table C-3 (page 3 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Waiaha Drainageway

	:	: :		Peak Di	scharge			r Surfac	e Elevat	ion
	:	:Streambed:				(cfs)	Feet	Mean Sea		MSL)
Number	: :Station	:Elevation: :(Ft. MSL):		<u>Ye</u>		: 500	10 :	<u>Ye</u> 50 :		500
WA25	83+23	684.1 :	2710	5240	7120	10610		698.4	700.4	703.4
WA26	83+73	: 686.4 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	690.0	693.4	695.7	698.8
WA27	86+48	728.0 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	732.2	734.2	735.2	736.5
WA28	91+48	840.0 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	844.6	846.7	847.5	848.9
WA29	96+73	920.0	2620	5560	7750	11880	926.5	928.8	931.1	931.3
WA30	105+73	1060.3 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	1064.8	1067.0	1068.1	1069.5
WA31	112+23	1170.0 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	1176.5	1178.6	1179.7	1181.5
WA32	117+73	1236.0 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	1242.5	1245.6	1246.8	1248.4
WA33	123+73	1340.0:	2620 	5560	7750 	11880	: 1346.0	1348.0	1349.0	1350.4
WA34	130+48	1439.7 :	2620	5560	7750	11880	: 1443.8	1445.7	1446.7	1447.7
WA35	133+98	1477.0 :	1420	3360	4530		: 1480.3	1482.3	1482.9	1484.0
WA36	134+48 	1488.3 :	1420 	3360	4530 	7080	: 1494.0 	1498.5	1500.4 	1503.5
WA37	134+72	1485.8 :	1420	3360	4530	7080	: 1490.0	1494.8	1497.4	1501.4
WA38	135+22	1492.6 :	1420	3360	4530	7080	: 1496.3	1498.5	1499.2	1500.3
WA39	141+47 	1600.0 :	1420	3360	4530 	7080	: 1604.2 	1606.3	1607.2	1608.5
WA40	148+97	1730.0 :	1420	3360	4530		1734.5	1737.5	1738.5	1740.4
WA41	154+47	1810.0 :	1420	3360	4530	7080	1814.7	1818.3	1819.5	1821.5
WA42	159+47 	1900.0 :	1420	3360	4530 	7080	: 1905.3 	1908.0	1909.2	1911.0
WA43	166+97	1970.0 :	1420	3360	4530	7080	1974.5	1976.7	1977.5	1979.0
		:					:			
WA34.01	3+00	1479.0 :	1330	2400	3500	5150	: 1480.2	1481.0	1482.2	1484.0
WA34.02	3+50	1485.7	1330	2400	3500	5150	1495.5	1498.5	1500.0	1502.2
WA34.03	3+75	1486.2 :	1330	2400	3500	5150	: : 1495.5 	1498.3	1500.0	1502.7

Table C-3 (page 4 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Waiaha Drainageway

:		:	:			Peak 1					:		r Surfac		
:		:Streambed	_	Cubic	: F	eet P			1 (cfs)	:	Feet	Mean Sea		MSL)
:		:Elevation	-				Yea				:		Ye		
Number :	Station	:(Ft. MSL	<u>):</u>	10	:	50	:_	100	:	500	:	10 :	50 :	100 :	500
WA34.04	4+25	1493.8	:	1330		2400		3500		5150	:	1498.2	1499.1	1500.1	1500.7
WA34.05	10+00	1580.0	:	1330		2400		3500		5150	:	1583.4	1584.3	1584.9	1585.7
WA34.06	17+50 	1700.0	:	1330		2400		3500		5150	:	1704.3	1705.4	1706.3	1707.4
WA34.07	24+50	1800.0	:	1330		2400		3500		5150	:	1803.4	1804.2	1804.8	1805.5
			: :								:				
 WA5.01	 2+50	45.0	 :	880		1790		2500		 3820		47.9	48.6	48.9	49.2
WA5.02	8+30	106.0	:	880		1790		2500		3820	:	108.8	109.3	109.7	110.2
WA5.03	8+80	125.9	:	880		1790		2500		3820	:	133.8	136.0	137.4	139.0
 WA5.04	9+20	126.7	 :	 880		1790		2500		3820	:	130.8	132.4	133.4	134.6
WA5.05	9+70	129.6	:	880		1790		2500		3820	:	135.8	137.4	138.0	138.8
			: 								:				
WA14.01	5+30	380.0	:	1010		2100		2850		4240	:	382.0	382.6	382.9	383.3
WA14.02	7+55	422.3	:	1010		2100		2850		4240	:	428.4	431.2	432.4	434.0
WA14.03	7+83	424.4	:	1010		2100		2850		4240	:	427.8	429.6	429.7	429.8
WA14.04	17+83	470.0	:	1010		2100		2850		4240	:	472.8	473.8	474.3	475.1
WA14.05	24+08	500.0	:	1010		2100		2850		4240	:	502.7	503.6	504.0	504.7

Table C-4 (page 1 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway

		: :Streambed:		Peak Di Feet Per	Second		: Water Surface Elevation : Feet Mean Sea Level (MSL) : Year				
Number		<pre>:Elevation: :(Ft. MSL):</pre>	10 :		ar 100 :	500	: : 10 :	Yea	100 :	500	
ноо1	0+00	5.0	900	1750	2590	4070	:	5.5	5.6	5.9	
но02	0+70	5.9	900	1750	2590	4070	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.5	
но03	1+10	7.2 :	900	1750	2590	4070	: 10.5	10.6	10.7	11.2	
но04	4+40	18.1 :	900	1750	2590	4070	: 19.5	19.8	20.1	20.5	
но05	10+90	30.6 :	900	1750	2590	4070	31.2	32.8	33.8	34.6	
но06	16+65	63.0 :	900	1750	2590	4070	64.4	65.1	65.6	66.2	
но07	23+90	126.0 :	900	1750	2590	4070	: 129.6	130.9	131.9	132.9	
но08	28+40	: 157.2 :	1250	1990	2790	4150	: : 161.6	162.6	163.6	164.8	
но09	33+15	195.0 :	620	1040	1500	2300	: : 198.0	198.7	199.3	200.1	
но10	38+65	239.0 :	620	1040	1500	2300	: 241.1	241.4	241.8	242.2	
но11	41+15	264.3 :	620	1040	1500	2300	: : 268.0	269.3	270.2	271.2	
но12	41+65	274.3 :	620	1040	1500	2300	: : 278.4	279.4	279.8	280.0	
но13	42+15	280.4 :	620	1040	1500	2300	: 284.5	286.0	286.8	287.6	
HO14	42+65	288.5	600	1020	1480	2280	: : 292.3	293.1	293.5	294.0	
но15	44+05	302.5 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: : 305.3	306.4	307.6	309.4	
но16	45+25	319.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: 320.6	321.3	321.9	323.0	
но17	51+75	390.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: : 392.2	392.8	393.2	393.9	
но18	57+25	430.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: : 432.1	432.6	433.0	433.5	
но19	62+75	470.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: 472.6	473.7	473.7	474.4	
но20	67+75	550.0:	600	1020	1480	2280	: 552.1	552.6	553.1	553.7	
НО21	72+80	640.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: 642.8	643.6	644.2	645.0	
но22	76+75	727.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: 730.0	730.7	731.3	732.2	
но23	85+25	848.0 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: : 851.0	852.3	853.3	854.8	
но24	92+25	959.2 :	600	1020	1480	2280	: 962.3	963.0	963.5	964.2	

Table C-4 (page 2 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway

	:	:		Peak Dis	charge		: Wate	r Surfac	e Elevat	ion
	:	:Streambed:_	Cubic	Feet Per	Second	(cfs)	: Feet	Mean Sea		MSL)
Manaka a sa	:	:Elevation:_	10	Yea		F00	: 10 .	<u>Ye</u> 50 :		500
Number	:Station	n:(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :	100 :	500	<u>: 10 :</u>	50 :	100 :	500
но25	92+75	973.3 :	340	830	1240	1970	977.0	979.5	980.8	982.3
но26	93+00	975.3 :	340	830	1240	1970	977.0	978.2	979.1	980.8
но27	93+50	997.5 :	340	830	1240	1970 	999.0	999.8	1000.2	1001.0
но28	98+75	1090.0 :	340	830	1240	1970	: 1091.9	1092.2	1092.5	1092.9
но29	105+25	1180.0 :	340	830	1240	1970	: 1181.9	1182.6	1183.1	1183.7
нозо	109+50	1250.0 :	340	830	1240	1970	: 1252.0	1252.4	1252.7	1253.2
но31	115+75	1338.1 :	340	830	1240	1970	: 1340.2	1341.9	1343.0	1344.3
но32	116+25	1343.8	250	660	1010	1630	1345.2	1348.2	1350.0	1352.0
нозз	116+50	1344.4 :	250	660	1010	1630	: 1344.5	1349.1	1351.4	1353.4
ноз 4	117+00	1347.8 :	250	660	1010	1630	: 1351.6	1352.5	1353.3	1354.4
но35	123+50	1423.8 :	250	660	1010	1630	1426.2	1427.4	1428.3	1429.4
ноз6	129+00	1480.0 :	250	660	1010	1630	: 1481.8	1482.9	1483.6	1484.3
но37	137+00	1600.0 :	250	660	1010	1630	: 1601.4	1602.9	1603.6	1604.4
ноз8	145+75	1700.0 :	250	660	1010	1630	1702.4	1703.1	1703.7	1704.5
но29.01	4+50	1250.0 :	30	 70	110	180	: 1251.4	1251.4	1251.5	1251.6
		1330.0 :					: 1330.2			
		1360.0 :					: 1360.4			
	16+75	1390.0 :		70			: 1391.4			
11025.04	10.75	:	30	, 0	110	100	• 1071.4	1371.3	1391.0	1371.0
		·								
но5.01	0+00	75.0:	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	75.6
НО5.02	7+50	120.0 :	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	120.7
НО5.03	15+50	165.0 :	-	_	-	300	: - 	-	-	167.2

Table C-4 (page 3 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway

	:	: :Streambed:	Cubic		Discharge er_Second		: Water Surface Elevation: Feet Mean Sea Level (MSL)				
	:	:Elevation:			ear	. (CLS)	:		ear	11007	
Number	:Station	:(Ft. MSL):		: 50	: 100	: 500	: 10 :			500	
Н08.01	8+25	203.0	640	960	1310	1910	: : 206.9	207.6	208.2	209.0	
но8.02	11+25	224.8	640	960	1310	1910	: 228.3	228.8	229.4	203.3	
нов.03	19+25	258.0	640	960	1310	1910	: 261.0	261.7	262.4	263.4	
HO8.04	19+75	258.0 :	640	960	1310	1910	: 260.7	261.0	261.2	261.4	
но8.05	25+25	290.0	640	960	1310	1910	: 292.1	292.6	293.1	293.6	
нов.06	27+50	320.0	640	960	1310	1910	: 322.2	322.5	322.9	323.4	
Н08.07	29+75	334.0 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 338.5	339.1	339.8	341.0	
80.8ОН	30+85	342.0	600	910	1260	1870	: 342.6	342.9	343.2	343.6	
НО8.09	34+10	380.0	600	910	1260	1870	: 382.0	382.3	382.6	383.2	
НО8.10	44+35	450.0 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 452.3	452.8	453.2	453.6	
НО8.11	51+60	520.0	600	910	1260	1870	522.0	522.3	522.6	523.1	
нов.12	58+10	600.0	600	910	1260	1870	: 602.7	602.9	603.2	603.6	
НО8.13	61+60	650.0 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 652.3	652.7	653.2	653.8	
но8.14	66+60	720.0 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 722.5	722.9	723.4	724.1	
нов.15	67+10 	718.7 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 722.9	723.5	724.2	725.2	
НО8.16	67+60	720.7 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 721.7	722.0	722.4	723.1	
но8.17	69+60	760.0	600	910	1260	1870	: 763.3	763.8	764.4	765.2	
нов.18	71+60	800.3	600	910	1260	1870	: 801.9	802.2	802.5	803.0	
НО8.19	74+10	828.5 :	600	910	1260	1870	: 830.4	831.1	831.7	832.4	
но8.20	75+60	855.6	600	910	1260	1870	: 859.2	859.8	860.5	861.3	
Н08.21	76+10	861.2	330	690	1010	1640	: 863.8	865.3	866.5	868.5	
Н08.22	76+42	862.2 :	330	690	1010	1640	: 864.0	869.0	869.8	871.1	
но8.23	76+92	872.4	330	690	1010	1640	: 875.4	876.1	876.6	877.3	
нов.24	82+67	1000.0	330	690	1010	1640	: 1002.3	1002.6	1002.8	1003.2	

Table C-4 (page 4 of 4)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Holualoa/Horseshoe Bend Drainageway

											- C	=1	•
	:	:	:		Pea	K D	ischarge		:		r Surfac		
	:	:Streambe	d:_	Cubic	Feet	Pe	r Second (cfs)	:	Feet	<u>Mean Sea</u>	Level (MSL)
	:	:Elevation	n:			Y	ear		:		Ye	ar	
Number	:Statio	n:(Ft. MSL	<u>):</u>	10	: 5	0	: 100 :	500	:	10 :	50 :	100 :	500
но8.25	88+17	1090.0	:	330	6	90	1010	1640	:	1091.8	1092.2	1092.5	1093.0
но8.26	95+67	1230.0	:	330	6	90	1010	1640	:	1232.4	1232.7	1232.9	1233.4
нов.27	102+87	1340.0	: :	330	6	90	1010	1640	:	1341.5	1342.4	1343.0	1343.5
но8.28	110+17	1441.8	:	330	6	90	1010	1640	:	1443.7	1444.1	1444.4	1444.9
НО8.29	110+67	1443.9	:	200	5	40	830	1440	:	1448.6	1449.0	1449.3	1450.0
но8.30	111+05	1447.4	: :	200	5	40	830	1440	:	1451.7	1451.8	1451.8	1451.8
но8.31	111+55	1449.0	:	200	5	40	830	1440	:	1450.2	1450.5	1450.7	1451.2
но8.32	118+05	1576.0	:	200	5	40	830	1440	:	1577.7	1578.4	1578.9	1580.0

Table C-5 (page 1 of 3)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kaumalumalu Drainageway

	:	: :Streambed:	Cubic		scharge Second			er Surfac Mean Sea		
>*		:Elevation:			ar	500	:		ar	
Number	:Station	:(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :	100	: 500	: 10 : ·	50 :	100 :	500
KAU01	0+00	6.1 :	1040	2750	4040	6840	8.1	9.4	9.9	10.3
KAU02	0+50	12.2 :	1040	2750	4040	6840	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.9
KAU03	1+00	14.2 :	1040	2750	4040	6840	: 13.9	14.6	14.9	15.5
KAU04	7+00	41.7 :	1040	2740	4040	6840	: 43.1 :	43.6	43.9	44.3
KAU05	13+75	50.0 :	1040	2740	4040	6840	54.8 :	56.5	57.4	58.9
KAU06	18+75	75.0:	1040	2750	4040	6840	: 76.0	76.6	77.0	77.8
KAU07	23+75	115.0 :	1040	2750	4040	6840	: 116.5	117.3	117.8	118.7
KAU08	30+75	186.0 :	990	2680	3810	6160	182.6	183.8	184.3	185.3
KAU09	34+75	220.0:	990	2680	3810	6160	222.7	224.0	224.5	225.3
KAU10	42+25	322.6 :	990	2680	3810	6160	324.6	325.3	325.7	326.4
KAU11	46+25	400.0:	990	2680	3810	6160	403.6	404.9	405.3	405.9
KAU12	47+75	438.7 :	990	2680	3810	6160	: 446.3	450.0	450.9	451.7
KAU13	48+25	451.0 :	990	2680	3810	6160	: 451.5	452.4	452.6	453.5
KAU14	48+75	463.4	990	2680	3810	6160	469.4	471.0	471.7	472.9
KAU15	53+75	530.0 :	1100	3040	4340	6630	534.3	535.3	535.7	536.8
KAU16	55+25	560.0 :	1100	3040	4340	6630	: 562.9	564.0	564.5	565.4
KAU17	60+75	680.0	1100	3040	4340	6630	681.3	682.4	682.4	683.3
KAU18	68+75	800.00:	1100	3040	4340	6630	: 803.6	805.3	806.1	807.6
KAU19	74+25	860.0 :	1100	3040	4340	6630	: 863.4	865.2	866.2	868.0
KAU20	79+50	930.0	1100	3040	4340	6630	933.6	934.5	934.8	935.3
KAU21	86+00	999.9	1100	3040	4340	6630	1005.7	1009.0	1009.4	1010.5
KAU22	93+50	1052.4 :	1100	3040	4340	6630	: 1055.5	1056.6	1057.1	1057.9
KAU23	94+00	1073.5	1080	3010	4290	6500	1076.4	1079.3	1080.7	1082.6
KAU24	94+32	1076.4 :	1080	3010	4290	6500	: 1077.6	1079.0	1081.4	1083.5

Table C-5 (page 2 of 3)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kaumalumalu Drainageway

	:	:			lscharge			r Surfac		
	:	:Streambed:				(cfs)	: Feet	Mean Sea		MSL)
	:	:Elevation:			ear	500	:		ar	
Number	:Station	n:(Ft. MSL):	10	: 50 :	: 100 :	500	: 10 :	50 :	100 :	500
KAU25	94+82	1085.2	1080	3010	4290	6500	: 1088.5	1090.0	1091.3	1093.6
KAU26	100+82	1140.0	1080	3010	4290	6500	: 1143.1	1144.5	1145.1	1146.1
KAU27	104+12	1206.6 :	1050	2920	4050	6600	: 1207.1	1208.6	1209.1	1209.9
KAU28	110+62	1320.0 :	1050	2920	4050	6600	: 1324.0	1324.9	1325.0	1326.0
KAU29	116+12	1430.0 :	1050	2920	4050	6600	: 1433.0	1434.3	1434.8	1435.7
KAU30	121+62	1530.0 :	1050	2920	4050	6600	: 1535.1	1537.0	1538.0	1539.8
KAU7.01	6+00	175.0 :	110	170	230	630	 : 175.6	175.8	176.0	176.6
KAU7.02	11+00	240.0 :	110	170	240	630	: : 240.4	240.6	240.7	241.9
KAU7.03	16+00	290.0 :	110	170	230	630	: 290.9	291.1	291.4	292.1
KAU7.04	21+50	350.0 :	110	170	230	630	: 351.0	351.1	351.4	352.3
KAU7.05	26+50	400.0	110	170	230	630	: 401.0	401.2	401.5	402.4
KAU15.0	1 3+75	600.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 600.9	601.1	601.2	601.7
KAU15.0	2 8+25	700.0	110	180	240	560	: 700.2	700.3	700.4	700.6
KAU15.0	3 13+25	800.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 801.2	801.4	801.5	802.1
KAU15.0	4 20+00	900.0 :	110	180	240	560	901.1	901.5	901.7	902.3
KAU15.0	5 25+50	950.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 951.6	951.9	952.3	953.2
KAU15.0	6 31+75	1000.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 1000.5	1000.8	1001.4	1002.9
KAU15.0	7 39+00	1070.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 1071.4	1071.6	1071.9	1072.6
KAU15.0	8 41+00	1086.1	110	180	240	560	: 1086.6	1086.9	1087.2	1087.9
KAU15.0	9 41+50	1097.3 :	110	180	240	560	: 1101.6	1102.5	1103.4	1105.7
KAU15.1	.0 41+75	1098.4 :	110	180	240	560	: 1099.0	1099.2	1099.6	1100.6
KAU15.1	1 42+25	1105.4 :	110	180	240	560	: 1107.0	1107.2	1107.7	1108.6
KAU15.1	2 47+75	1158.0 :	110	180	240	560	: 1160.6	1161.0	1161.3	1162.4

Table C-5 (page 3 of 3)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kaumalumalu Drainageway

:	: :Streambe	: d:_	Cubio				charge Second		cfs)	:					e Elev Level		
:	:Elevation	n:_				Yea	r			:				Ye	ar		
Number :Statio	n:(Ft. MSL):	10	:	50	:	100	:	500	:	10	:	50	:	100	:	500
		:								:				_			
KAU27.01 6+50	1300.0	:	80		230		330		500	:	1302.	1	1302.	7	1302.	9	1303.2
KAU27.02 12+00	1410.0	:	80		230		330		500	: :	1412.	Ĺ	1412.	4	1412.	6	1412.8

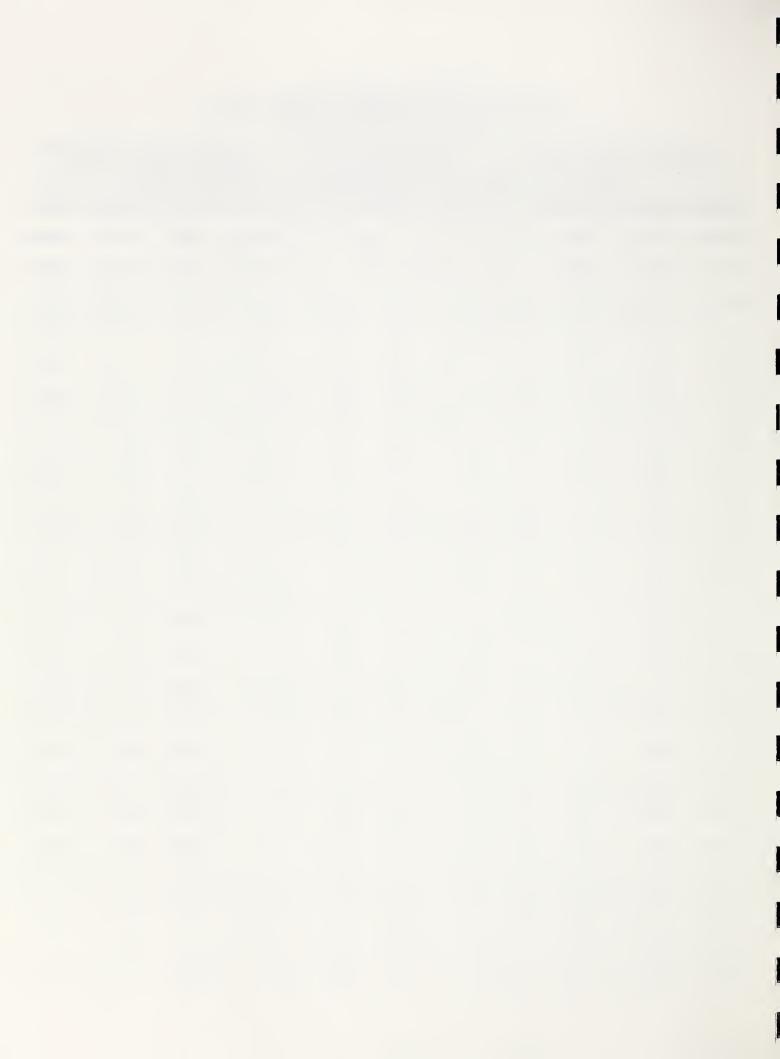


Table C-6 (page 1 of 2)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kawanui/Lehuula Drainageway

	:	: :Streambed	:			ischarge r Second		:		r Surfac Mean Sea		
		:Elevation	_			ear	, ,	:		Yе		
Number		:(Ft. MSL)	_	10 :		: 100	: 500	:	10 :			500
KL01	0+00	10.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6
KL02	5+00	40.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.5
KL03	9+00	100.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	101.4	101.8	102.1	102.7
KL04	13+00	160.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	161.7	161.9	162.0	162.3
KL05	18+25	225.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	226.8	227.0	227.1	227.6
KL06	20+00	240.0	:	290	460	590 	1090	:	241.5	241.7	241.8	242.4
KL07	23+00	275.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	276.5	276.7	276.8	277.4
KL08	27+75	345.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	346.6	346.8	347.0	347.6
KL09	32+75 	400.0	:	290	460	590 	1090	: 	401.5	401.7	401.8	402.3
KL10	41+00	500.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	501.1	501.3	501.5	501.8
KLll	46+00	555.0	:	290	460	590	1090	:	556.4	556.5	556.7	557.1
KL12	51+00	640.0	:	60	260	430	880	:	641.4	641.5	641.7	642.1
KL13	55+75	690.0	:	60	260	430	880	:	691.1	691.3	691.4	691.7
KL14	60+50	760.0	:	60	260	430	880	:	761.1	761.3	761.5	761.9
KL15	70+25	910.0	:	60	260	430	880	: 	911.1	911.2	911.4	911.7
KL16	75+25	990.0	:	60	260	430	880	:	991.1	991.3	991.5	991.9
KL17	79+75	1050.0	:	60	260	430	880	:	1051.0	1051.3	1051.6	1052.1
KL18	87+35 	1130.0	:	30	110	190	440	: 	1131.0	1131.1	1131.2	1131.4
KL19	90+85	1190.0	:	30	110	190	440	:	1191.2	1191.3	1191.4	1191.7
KL20	95+85	1290.0	:	30	110	190	440	:	1290.8	1290.9	1291.0	1291.4
KL21	99+85	1330.0	:	30	110	190	440	:	1331.1	1331.2	1331.3	1331.6
KL22	103+85	1380.0	:	30	110	190	440	:	1380.1	1380.2	1380.3	1380.6
KL23	108+60	1438.6	:	30	110	190	440	:	1439.0	1439.1	1439.2	1439.4
KL24	109+00	1445.6	:	30	110	190	440	:	1447.4	1447.6	1447.7	1448.2

Table C-6 (page 2 of 2)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kawanui/Lehuula Drainageway

	:	• •		Peak Dis				r Surfac		
	•	:Streambed:_	Cubic F					Mean Sea Ye		MSL)
Number	: :Station	<pre>:Elevation:_ n:(Ft. MSL):</pre>	10 :	Yea 50 :	100 :	500 :	10:	50 :		500
Waniber	·bcucio	:								
KL25	109+40	1445.6 :	30	110	190	430 :	: 1447.5	1447.6	1447.7	1448.0
KL26	109+80	1445.6:	30	110	190	430	: 1446.8	1446.9	1447.1	1447.6
KL27	115+05	1500.0 :	30	110	190	430	1501.0	1501.1	1501.2	1501.4
KL28	120+05	1550.0 :	30	110	190	430	: 1551.0	1551.1	1551.2	1551.5
KL29	125+55	1600.0 :	30	110	190	430	: 1601.6	1601.7	1601.8	1602.2
KL30	130+55	1674.0 :	30	110	190	430	: 1675.1	1675.2	1675.3	1675.5
KL31	135+80	1740.0 :	30	110	190	430 :	: 1740.1	1740.2	1740.3	1740.5
		•								
KL17.01	4+25	1150.0 :	60	200	280	480 :	: 1151.7	1151.8	1151.9	1152.0
KL17.02	10+75	1200.0 :	60	200	280	480	: 1200.2	1200.3	1200.4	1200.6
KL17.03	14+75	1250.0:	60	200	280	480	1250.8	1251.0	1251.2	1251.3
KL17.04	21+75	1320.0 :	60	200	280	480 :	: 1320.8	1321.0	1321.1	1321.3
KL17.05	26+25	: 1380.0 :	60	200	280	480 :	: 1381.0	1381.2	1381.3	1381.4
KL17.06	31+25	: 1440.0 :	60	190	270	460 :	: 1440.4	1440.6	1440.7	1440.8
KL17.07	31+40	1447.5 :	60	190	270	460 :	: 1450.3	1450.5	1450.6	1450.8
KL17.08	31+80	: 1447.5 :	60	190	270	460 :	: : 1450.3	1450.4	1450.6	1450.8
KL17.09	31+95	: 1447.5 :	60	190	270	460 :	: : 1450.4	1450.5	1450.6	1450.8
		1490.0 :								
		•	60				•			
		1600.0:				:	:			
		1720.0:								
KEI/.14	J7743	:		130	2/0	400	1/20.4	1/20.5	1/20.6	1/20.8

Table C-7 (page 1 of 1)
Flood Discharge - Elevation - Frequency Data
Kainaliu Drainageway

	:	: :	0.1.1.	Peak Dis				r Surfac		
	•	:Streambed: :Elevation:		Feet Per Yea			: Feet	Mean Sea Ye		MSL)
Number	:Station	::(Ft. MSL):	10 :	50 :	100 :		: 10 :			500
KA01	0+00	5.0:	200	360	610	1460	:	6.7	7.1	7.9
KA02	9+00	50.0 :	200	360	610	1460	51.5	51.9	52.4	53.4
KA03	14+75	125.0 :	200	360	610	1460	125.6	126.3	126.9	127.7
KA04	22+25	215.0 :	200	360	610	1460	216.3	217.6	218.3	219.4
KA05	26+75	275.0 :	200	360	610	1460	276.5	276.9	277.6	278.3
KA06	32+75	365.0 :	200	360	610	1460	366.6	367.0	367.4	368.4
KA07	39+75	435.0 :	200	360	610	1460	436.8	437.1	437.6	438.5
KA08	46+00	525.0	200	360	610	1460	526.5	526.8	527.5	528.5
KA09	52+75	600.0 :	200	360	610	1460	601.5	601.6	601.8	602.4
KA10	59+00	690.0 :	200	360	610	1460	691.3	691.6	692.0	692.8
KAll	65+25	790.0	200	360	610	1460	790.4	791.3	791.9	792.8
KA12	72+50	900.0	200	360	610	1460	901.3	901.4	901.5	902.0
KA13	80+25	1020.0 :	200	360	610	1460	: 1020.3	1021.2	1021.9	1022.7
KA14	85+75	1110.0 :	200	360	610	1460	1110.2	1110.3	1110.4	1110.8
KA15	91+00	1170.0 :	200	360	610	1460	: 1172.1	1172.3	1172.5	1173.4
KA16	95+75	1250.0 :	200	360	610	1460	: 1252.3	1252.3	1252.4	1252.6
KA17	109+50	1380.0	200	360	610	1460	1381.2	1381.6	1382.0	1382.9
KA18	114+75	1440.0	5	250	640	1550	: 1440.1	1440.1	1440.2	1440.4
KA19	123+00	1500.0 :	5	250	640	1550	: 1500.2	1500.2	1500.3	1500.4
KA20	130+50	1590.0	5	250	640	1550	1590.3	1590.4	1590.6	1591.0







APPENDIX D-1 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRAINAGEWAY	ELEVATION (MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Keopu	1500		
	(Mamalahoa)	Flow splits into several streams and goes through Keopu Heights Subdivision. Rejoins at elevation 800.	Channelize flow
	800		
		Flow splits into two streams at elevation 600'. The north branch goes into Kailua town by King Kam, while south branch flows by Hale Halawai.	Channelize flow
	Alii Dr.	zzono og mara marawar.	

APPENDIX D-2 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRAINAGEWAY	ELEVATION (MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Hienaloli	1500		
Stream	(Mamalahoa Hwy.)	Streambed well defined down to bedrock with 10-20' holes in some areas. Rocks, boulders and trash deposited at downstream end of holes. Left bank of stream is piled up with Christmas berry trees from land clearing for avocado farm adjacent to stream.	Remove Christmas berry trees
	1400		
		Stream well defined with some rocks and boulders. Kukui trees, monkey pod, and thorny lantana along streambed.	None
	150		
	(old rail- road)	Stream defined, meanders, splits, and rejoins at about elevation 300.	None
	140 (SCS Keopu Basin)		

APPENDIX D-3 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRA INAGEWAY	ELEVATION (MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Waiaha	1500 (Mamalahoa Hwy.)	Clean streambed that is well de- fined down to bedrock.	None
	1100 750	Streambed splits and joins to- gether again at about elevation 900. Large boulders, some 8' in diameter, with huge scoured-out depressions 10-20' deep.	Remove boulders from streambed
		Streambed slope is flat and rocks and boulders have been deposited choking stream just above the old railroad.	Remove rocks and boulders
	700 (old rail- road bridge)	Some rocks and boulders deposited in streambed.	None
	590	Flow splits here going to three culverts. Streams not well defined and meander.	
	400-500 (Hualalai Rd.)	No defined streambed. Flow is overland, sheet type.	Channelize flow
	133 (Kuakini Hwy.)	Streambed is defined with rock, debris, and sediment. Overgrown with koa haole and elephant grass.	
	18 (Alii Dr.)		

APPENDIX D-4 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRAINAGEWAY	(MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	REQUIRED
Horseshoe Bend	1460	Streambed well defined but	None
	850	Flow splits at elevation 1230' with north branch flowing down an old cattle chute bounded on each side by rock walls 5' apart. Flow seems minimal in the north branch. Main drainageway is the south branch. They both meet just below Hualalai Road. Drainageway of south branch is well defined but overgrown with elephant and california grasses in some areas.	Remove grass and debris
	(Haualalai Rd.)	Streambed fairly well defined.	None
	260		
	(Kuakini Hwy.)	Well defined diversion overgrown with guinea grass. Merges with Holualoa drainageway at elevation 160'.	Remove grass
	160		

APPENDIX D-5 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRAINAGEWAY	ELEVATION (MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Holualoa Stream	1350 (Mamalahoa Hwy.)	Streambed well defined to bed- rock. Overgrown with elephant and california grasses in some areas.	Remove grass
	970	ureus.	
	(Hualalai Rd.)	Drainageway well defined to bed- rock with some 5-8' waterfalls. Very little sediment. Some areas overgrown with elephant and california grasses.	Remove grass
	500	Streambed fairly well defined on steeper slopes but spreads out on flatter slopes. Overgrown with koa haole, castor beans, lantana, air plants, and monkey pod. Rocks and debris evident.	Remove brush and trees
	280 (Kuakini Hwy.)	Drainageway spreads out with large rocks and debris evident. Overgrown with guinea grass, kiawe and koa haole.	
	160	Merges with Horseshoe Bend di- version which is down to bed- rock. Guinea grass an koa haole growth is evident. No debris and sediment.	None
	30	Flow spreads out and drainage-way is undefined. Koa haole trees, debris consisting of rocks, and precast concrete tiles and beams clog diversion between elevation 20-30'. Undersized culvert at Alii Dr.	and channelize

APPENDIX D-6 NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY DRAINAGEWAY MAINTENANCE INVENTORY

DRA INAGEWAY	ELEVATION (MSL)	CONDITION OF DRAINAGEWAY AND REMARKS	MAINTENANCE REQUIRED
Kaumalumalu (North Br.)	1100 (Mamalahoa Hwy.)	Drainageway is well defined. Water hasn't been flowing down this drainageway since SCS built a diversion above Mamalahoa Highway to divert flow	None
	520	into the south branch.	
Kaumalumalu	1300		
(South Br.)		Defined streambed overgrown with buffalo, pangola, and california grasses.	None
	1200	Well defined streambed down to bedrock.	None
	1100 (Mamalahoa Hwy.)		
	1080		
		Well defined streambed down to bedrock with elephant, pangola, and kikuyu grasses. Very little sediment.	None
	720	5042	
		Stream splits and rejoins main branch at about elevation 540'. Overgrown with elephant and pangola grasses.	Clean out grass
	Kuakini	, , ,	
	Hwy. (455)	Streambed well defined down to bedrock. No culvert at Kuakini Highway.	Install culvert
	390		
		Drainageway poorly defined and existing flood plain is about 130' wide at elevation 390' and 300' wide at elevation 80'. Below 80' elevation drainageway is undefined and flow spreads out. No culvert at Alii Drive.	Channelize flow and install culvert at Alii Dr.
	Alii Dr.		

APPENDIX E



APPENDIX E NORTH KONA FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY BENCH MARK TABLES

BENCH MARK	ELEVATION (MSL)	DESCRIPTION
1	14.05	Brass pin in concrete on centerline Alii Drive (P.C. 175+61.04).
2	457.30	Top of nail on telephone pole #91 makai side of Kuakini Highway by Kaumalumalu Drainageway.
3	1088.84	"(_)" cut in northwest corner of makai concrete headwall for 40' X 7.5' concrete culvert of Kaumalumalu Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
4	11.48	"(_)" cut in northeast corner of makai concrete headwall for 5.5' X 3' concrete culvert of Holualoa Drainageway at Alii Drive.
5	868.43	Top of roof nail on pole #19 on mauka side of Hualalai Road, 60 feet northwest of two 60° RCP culverts for Horseshoe Bend Drainageway at Hualalai Road.
6	1353.40	"+" cut in south end of mauka concrete headwall for 6.5' X 10' CRM culvert of Holualoa Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
7	1455.0	"+" cut in south end of mauka concrete headwall for 4' X 6' CRM culvert of Horseshoe Bend Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
8	1498.28	Top of brass screw at south end of mauka concrete headwall for 20' X 8' concrete culvert of Waiaha(south) Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
9	431.00	"+" cut in south end of mauka concrete headwall for two 60" CMP culverts of Waiaha Drainageway at Hualalai Road.
10	162.76	"+" cut in northeast corner of mauka concrete headwall for 5' X 5' concrete culvert of Waiaha Drainageway at Kuakini Highway.
11	18.46	"+" on north end of bridge railing post of makai concrete headwall for two 10' X 8' concrete culverts of Waiaha Drainageway at Alii Drive.
12	1501.98	"+" cut in southwest end of mauka concrete headwall for two 10' X 8.5' concrete culverts of Hienaloli Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.

13	1447.06	"(_)" cut in northwest corner of mauka concrete headwall for 48" RCP culvert of Kawanui Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
14	1445.70	"(_)" cut in north corner of mauka concrete headwall for 30" CMP culvert of Lehuula Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.
15	8.00	USGS brass cap at west end of Kailua seawall.
16	1524.67	"+" cut in south corner of makai concrete headwall for 2 - 10.5' X 6' concrete culvert of Keopu Drainageway at Mamalahoa Highway.

APPENDIX F



GLOSSARY

<u>Cubic Feet Per Second</u>—-Rate of fluid flow at which one cubic foot of fluid passes a measuring point in one second(cfs).

<u>Discharge</u>—The rate of flow or volume per unit of time. In this report discharge is expressed in cubic feet per second(cfs).

<u>Drainageway</u>--A natural or artificial watercourse that confines or conducts continuously or periodically flowing water.

<u>Flood</u>—An overflow of water onto lands not normally covered by water. The inundation is temporary and the land is adjacent to and inundated by overflow from a stream or ocean.

<u>Flood Frequency</u>—An expression of how often a flood event of a given magnitude will, on the average, be equaled or exceeded. The word "frequency" often is omitted in discussing a flood event for the purpose of abbreviation.

Examples:

10-year flood or 10-year frequency flood—The flood which can be expected to be equaled or exceeded on an average of once in 10 years; and which would have a 10 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

50-year flood--....two percent chance....in any given year.

100-year flood--....one percent chance....in any given year.

500-year flood--....two-tenths percent chance....in any given year.

<u>Flood Peak or Peak Discharge</u>--The highest stage or discharge attained during a flood.

<u>Flood Plain, Flood Prone or Flood Hazard Area</u>--Land adjoining a stream which has been or may be covered by water.

<u>Flood Plain Encroachment</u>--Placement of fill or structures in the flood plain which may impede flood flow and cause backwater.

<u>Flood Proofing</u>—A combination of structural provisions, changes or adjustments to properties and structures subject to flooding for the reduction or elimination of flood damages to properties, water and sanitary facilities, structures and contents of buildings in a flood hazard area.

<u>Flood Routing</u>--Computation of the changes in the rise and fall in streamflow as a flood moves downstream. The results provide hydrographs of discharge versus time at given points on the stream.

<u>Frequency-Discharge Curve</u>--A plotted curve showing peak discharges versus various flood frequencies.

<u>Hydrograph</u>——A plotted curve showing the rise and fall of flood discharge with respect to time at a specific point on a stream.

<u>Stage-Discharge Curve--A</u> plotted curve showing elevations resulting from a range of discharges at a point on a stream.

<u>Top Width-Discharge Curve</u>--A plotted curve showing top widths resulting from a range of discharges at a point on a stream.

<u>Valley or Channel Cross Section</u>—The relationship of the elevation of the ground to the horizontal distance across a valley or channel perpendicular to the direction of flow.

<u>Watershed</u>--A drainage basin or area which collects runoff and transmits it to the outlet of the basin.

Watershed Boundary -- The divide separating one drainage basin from another.

<u>Water Surface Profile</u>—The relationship of water surface elevation to stream channel elevation at points along a stream, generally drawn to show the water surface elevation for the peak of a specific flood, but may be prepared for conditions at any given time.





